

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE
10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1949



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GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY ROBERT ANDERSON & SONS, LTD., 72 HOWARD STREET

MCMXLIX

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MARY FRASER.

Supervisor of Home Helps.

MRS. F. MARGARET M'TAGGART.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

ANNUAL REPORT

STATISTICS.

The estimated population for 1949, according to figures supplied by the Registrar-General, was as follows :—

County of Lanark (Landward)	...	...	...	310,689
Burgh of Biggar	...	...	...	1,355
Burgh of Lanark	...	...	...	6,217
				<hr/>
Total	...	...		318,261
				<hr/>

The number of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** Houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, was **78,896** and **450** respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

		Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward)	...	76,644	441
Burgh of Biggar	...	477	5
Burgh of Lanark	...	1,775	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		78,896	450
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births.

TABLE A.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION. INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

POPULATION, INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.						
					Infants under 1 year.	
Year.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.
<i>Quinquennial</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
1936-40	5,866	19·26	3,632	12·01	450	76·7
1941	6,249	19·4	3,828	12·6	526	84
1942	5,997	18·7	3,489	11·7	414	69
1943	6,369	20·0	3,666	12·6	428	67
1944	6,480	20·2	3,458	11·8	422	65
1945	5,828	18·2	3,382	11·5	339	58
<i>Quinquennial</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
1941-45	6,184	19·3	3,564	12·0	425	68
1946	6,537	21·4	3,556	11·7	355	54
1947	7,149	22·6	3,675	11·6	363	51
1948	6,357	20·0	3,435	10·8	317	50
1949	6,264	19·7	3,647	11·5	285	45

The following is a summary of principal causes of deaths, extracted from the Registrar-General's returns :—

At all ages	...	...	...	...	...	3,647
Infants under one year	...	...	...	...	...	285
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	25
Malignant Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	509
Tuberculosis-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	215
Tuberculosis—All other forms	26
Diabetes	36
Bronchitis	156
Pneumonia	132
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PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED DURING 1949 :—

<i>Notifiable Diseases.</i>				Notified.	Confirmed.	Removed to Hospital.
Anthrax	...	...	...	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	25	18	25
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever (Undulant)	...	...	...	1	1	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	121	22	121
Dysentery	...	...	...	118	78	84
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	6	6	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	94	94	33
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	2	2	2
Malaria	...	...	...	2	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	41	37	9
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	51	45	17
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	914	686	682
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	4	2	4
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	17	13	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	22	18	19
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	510	486	438
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	2	2	2
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	721	708	247
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	185	182	72
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	46	35	46
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total				2,883	2,437	1,821

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

				Total.	Removed to Hospital.
Chickenpox	...	...	...	321	11
Measles	...	...	...	147	37
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	310	40
Total				778	88

**Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,
Actinomycosis, Cholera.**

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The records submitted to this Department show that the number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows :—

	Primary Vaccination	Re- Vaccination
Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7-10th day ...	978	103
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th-7th day	37	35
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day ...	17	32
No Local Reaction ...	87	24
Total ...	1,119	194

In addition to the above figures two children were primarily vaccinated, but one had left the country and the other died before inspection. The cause of death was certified as due to "Enteritis, Marasmus." Three adults were re-vaccinated but left this country before inspection.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

Table D 1 shows the cases notified and deaths registered during the past nine years, with relative rates.

TABLE D I.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	834	31	3.72	2.75	1.02
1942	640	21	3.28	2.14	0.70
1943	652	13	2.0	2.24	0.45
1944	667	21	3.1	2.3	0.7
1945	476	9	1.9	1.61	0.30
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	654	19	2.9	2.20	0.63
1946	309	7	2.27	1.01	0.23
1947	173	1	0.58	0.55	0.031
1948	192	7	3.65	0.60	0.22
1949	121	1	0.83	0.38	0.031

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 99 cases, as follows :—Positive swab, 3 ; croup, 5 ; tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 71 ; laryngitis, 3 ; measles, 2 ; bronchitis, 7 ; other conditions, 7. In 1 other case no evidence of the presence of diphtheria could be detected.

The cases and deaths during each month and at certain age-periods are shown below :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	14	9	12	10	15	7	7	6	9	7	13	12	121
Deaths ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ages ...	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All Ages				
Cases ...	...	2	33	57	16	12	1	—	121				
Deaths ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1				

The number of cases removed to hospital was 121 or 100 per cent of the total.

Antitoxin was administered by private practitioners to 7 cases prior to their admission to hospital.

During the year 288,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition to this, practitioners were supplied with 204,000 units direct from the Public Health Department.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Pre-school Children.	Scholars.	Total.
Immunised for first time ...	3,628	5,387	9,015
Re-activating doses ...	1,347	15,114	16,461

Scarlet Fever.

Table D II. shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past nine years, with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	789	4	0.5	2.63	0.13
1942	874	1	0.11	2.93	0.03
1943	1,287	2	0.16	4.42	0.07
1944	898	1	0.1	3.1	0.03
1945	1,149	—	—	3.09	—
<i>Quinquennial</i>					
<i>Average—</i>					
1941-45	999	2	0.2	3.23	0.05
1946	608	—	—	1.99	—
1947	833	—	—	2.63	—
1948	1,240	—	—	3.90	—
1949	510	1	0.2	1.60	0.031

The number of cases removed to hospital was 438, or 85.88 per cent. of all the cases notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	3	134	308	49	10	4	2	510

Altered Diagnoses :—After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in 24 cases, as follows :—Tonsillitis, 10 ; rubella, 2 ; sore throat, 1 ; measles, 1 ; rhinitis, 1 ; bronchitis, 1 ; dermatitis, 1 ; urticaria, 1 ; other conditions, 4. In 2 other cases no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.

NOTIFICATION in Relation to Housing Accommodation.

The following statement shows the various sizes of houses from which patients were notified :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	34	118	152	94	21	12	7	438
Home	...	2	12	22	23	6	7	—	72
Total	...	36	130	174	117	27	19	7	510

Enteric Group.

Table D III. shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past nine years, with relative rates.

TABLE D III.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	45	1	2.2	0.15	0.03
1942	26	1	3.84	0.08	0.03
1943	17	—	—	0.06	—
1944	7	1	14.3	0.02	0.03
1945	3	—	—	0.01	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	20	1	5.0	0.06	0.03
1946	4	—	—	0.01	—
1947	5	1	20.00	0.016	0.031
1948	7	1	14.29	0.022	0.032
1949	46	2	4.35	0.144	0.063

The monthly and age incidence of cases and deaths was as follows :—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	2	9	4	—	2	—	—	—	14	10	5	—	46
Deaths ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ages ...	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.				
Cases ...	...	—	8	10	11	7	9	1	46				
Deaths ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2				

All the cases were removed to hospital and in eleven the diagnosis was found to require revision. The altered diagnoses were as follows :— Positive Widal, 4 ; enteritis, 1 ; entero-colitis, 1 ; anaemia, 1 ; negative, 3 ; para-typhoid carrier, 1.

In addition to these figures 8 patients were admitted to hospital for observation during the September—October outbreak ; 2 cases were found to be suffering from bronchitis ; 2 from colitis ; and 4 were discharged negative.

The following are the reports relating to two outbreaks which occurred during the year.

Paratyphoid B. Fever in Strathaven.

At the beginning of the year an outbreak of Paratyphoid B. Fever occurred in Strathaven and district. Sixteen persons, comprising eight adults and eight children, were involved. All were removed to hospital, but one adult was found to be negative and was discharged. This report deals, therefore, with fifteen individuals.

The fifteen cases occurred in ten households—six homes with a single case, three with two cases and one with three.

Of the total admissions, eleven (three males and eight females) were finally established as cases ; three were discharged as “ positive Widal reaction ” only ; and one was negative.

Two of the confirmed cases ended fatally.

The following is the sequence of events :—

On 16th January, 1949, the Assistant Medical Officer of the area was asked by a practitioner to see a case (J.L.). He found this patient to have been ill since 31st December and on suspicion had him removed to hospital on 17th January. On the day following (18th January) I.L. (the son of J.L.) turned ill and on result of a positive specimen of faeces was removed to hospital on 21st January. Investigations of milk and water supply sources at this stage led to nothing of a suspicious nature being found. All contacts (with the exception of an aunt who turned ill and was removed to hospital, but as above indicated, was discharged negative) remained well and entirely negative and no further case occurred in this family. The practitioners in the town, immediately on the occurrence of the first two cases, were informed thereof and asked to bear the possibility of Para. B. infection in mind.

On 13th February, i.e. twenty-three days after removal to hospital of the last case, other two cases came to light. A practitioner had a consultant physician in the town to see a cardiac case and asked that she see in passing, another patient. This case (Mrs. S.) was diagnosed by the consultant as suffering from Par. B. On this diagnosis being made the consultant was asked to see another case (Jean T.) and it was advised that this case also be removed to hospital—but as a query meningitis. Both were removed on 13th February, but the Public Health Department was not informed until the 14th, on which day a Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health was relieved of all other duties to enable him fully to investigate.

While investigating the family of Jean T. it was discovered that a brother (John T.) had recently had an illness which commenced on 5th January. A blood taken on 15th February was returned positive "O" 1 in 60 and he was removed to hospital on 17th February—his sister Jean was considered a secondary to him.

It came to the notice of the Medical Officer the same day that another case (J.F.) had had an indefinite illness dating from 6th January and a specimen of his blood was taken and on examination was found to be "O" positive 1 in 30. He also was removed to hospital on 17th February.

Further investigations that day (14th) directed attention to a dairy farm. At the farm a child (J.W.) was found to have recently suffered from "influenza." He had been ill, off and on, since 24th December and the doctor was still in regular attendance. As this child was now reasonably well and there was some reluctance to allow a blood to be taken, a diagnosis was not obtained as early as desired, but on 16th a Widal gave a positive "O" of 1 in 30 and again after some persuasion the child was removed to hospital on 17th February. This dairy through a distributor was the supplier of milk to the T. and F. households and incidentally on further close investigation was found to be an occasional supplier of the L. family though it was only on insistent interrogation that this was elicited. All the milk (except that used on the farm and by the employees) was diverted for pasteurisation on 16th February. Everybody else at the farm and employees' cottages *at this stage* reported themselves as well and all stools, etc., were negative.

The doctors were again communicated with and asked if they would bring to our notice any case who had been ill a week or ten days and who was not clearing or otherwise behaving as the nature of the supposed illness would lead one to expect.

Further assiduous probing and collaboration with the practitioners led to another case (Mrs. B.—an employee at the farm engaged in washing of milking utensils) being investigated by the Medical Officer. She had called at the doctor's surgery the previous night (18th Feb.) and had been considered, owing to the nature of her symptoms, to be a case of rheumatism. On visitation she admitted now that she had been unwell and off food since 9th February. A blood was taken and it showed a positive result both on Widal and culture. She was removed to hospital on 20th February, and at the same time her son (D.B.

5 years) who had not been well for the previous three or four days was admitted.

Not till 21st February was the Medical Officer asked by a practitioner to see another case (Mrs. Br.) who had been ill for the previous fortnight. On visiting she was found to be sharply ill. Her blood and stools were both positive. She was removed to hospital on 23rd Feb.

On 26th February the Medical Officer was asked to see another case (Mrs. Bu.). She gave a history of having been ill only since 23rd Feb. but her blood gave a positive result on culture and she was removed to hospital on 27th February.

On Tuesday, 1st March, attention was drawn to a suspicious case (H.C.) who on investigation was found to have turned ill on 23rd Feb. On 2nd March she was removed on suspicion and a positive blood and stool was later recorded. Investigation of her contacts led to a positive specimen of faeces being recorded in the case of an aunt (Mrs. Margaret C.) residing in the same house, and on the 7th a similar positive specimen was obtained from her son (R.C.). The former (whose date of onset was masked by the fact that she had had a confinement three weeks previously, from which she did not pick up normally) was admitted on 4th March, and the son (whose date of onset was given as 23rd Feb.) was admitted on the 7th March.

On 4th March a child (C.D.) was seen at the Child Welfare Centre. On account of her history (having had the doctor in attendance since 4th February) it was considered advisable to obtain a specimen of faeces for examination. On 7th this was reported positive. She was also removed to hospital that day.

One really important point emerged from the investigation of all these cases and it is that they were supplied by one milk distributor. This fact was not elicited early, e.g. the "L" family did not disclose the fact during several interrogations and "Mrs. S." indeed only divulged on the 4th of March that she had been partaking regularly of cream taken from this milk supply. Nevertheless if in fact it is true that this outbreak was spread through the agency of this milk it appears to me rather phenomenal that when we consider twenty-five gallons were retailed in Strathaven daily we only got this small and not at all explosive outbreak and one in which the child cases exceeded the adult cases by one only. Also it is phenomenal that if "Mrs. S." was in fact infected by the cream, in the household numbering five in which she partook of the cream weekly no case occurred.

The findings in connection with the distributor of this milk are of interest. He was inoculated in 1946 and on examination of his blood on 17th February it was reported by the Laboratory S. para. A. "H" 1 in 240 + S. para. B. "H" 1 in 480 +, "O" negative. Specimens of urine and faeces were negative on two occasions. His blood was again tested on 5th March with exactly the same findings. Further specimens of faeces and urine continued to be negative and he was eliminated as a possible agent of infection.

Another possible cause is that two of the cases (one missed) occurred in the family of a baker. This baker has a cousin of the same name who also has a baker's shop and these two shops supply their products to every household affected. Mrs. S's son is a baker in the cousin's bakehouse. He was however perfectly well and his blood, faeces and urine were negative. Again, if the spread was via the baker's products why so few cases?

A third possibility (almost likelihood) is that we did not discover the cause of the outbreak. It is possible to conjecture that "J.W.," "J.L.," "John T." and "J.F." were infected about the same time from a common source, their onsets of illness being 24th December, 31st December, 5th January and 6th January respectively, and, of course, if this be the true interpretation, others may have been infected and not brought to light, thus leaving an unknown number of possible "infectors" in the population.

All that can be said definitely is that there was an infection passed on to Strathaven, most likely during the latter two-thirds of December and probably continuing into the first week in January. The virulence of the bacillus was low and there may have been several families who were unwittingly harbouring germs, having had a very mild febrile illness which they had perhaps forgotten about. This is the more likely when it is remembered that there were considerable numbers of "influenza" cases occurring in the town at the time. It is interesting to note that about this same time there were considerable numbers of cases of Para. B. in the North-East of Scotland. In no instance however, was there any admission of contact or communication and it is not likely that any central food-issuing depot would be common to Strathaven alone and Aberdeen. Moreover, I learned that the causal organism in Aberdeen was untypable; the phage type in this outbreak was 3A.

At that time there were no cases in other parts of the County.

Samples of water and milk were submitted to bacteriological examination and were all negative.

In an endeavour to ascertain whether there was a "carrier" living in the town, samples of sewage were taken at the sewage works and at various sewer-manholes by means of gauze pads which were immersed in the flowing sewage. These were submitted for bacteriological examination with negative results.

Paratyphoid B. Fever in Bellshill Area and the Western part of the County.

During the six weeks from 8th September until 11th October, 1949, there occurred in the County an outbreak of Paratyphoid B. Fever, resulting in the admission to hospital of 38 people. As will be seen later there were really two separate and distinct outbreaks—the one resulting in the greater number of cases (22) being in the area around Bellshill, and the other (2 cases) in the Western end of the County.

Of the total admissions 24 (19 females, 5 males) were finally established as cases; two were discharged as positive Widal's without clinical manifestations; one was found to be a "carrier" and in 11 cases the diagnosis was altered. One woman admitted from a County address to a general hospital in Glasgow was eight days later transferred to a city I.D. Hospital as a case of Paratyphoid B; another woman admitted from a Burgh of Motherwell address to a general hospital in the County was later transferred to the County I.D. Hospital where with the exception of the aforementioned woman admitted to Glasgow all the cases were treated. Both these women are included in the 24 cases.

Nineteen households were affected—seventeen showing a single case, 1 three cases and 1 four.

While one cannot in view of all the circumstances be dogmatic on the point, six cases known to have definite contact within a permissible incubation period with a known established case are classified as secondaries.

It was impossible in many cases to determine with any accuracy the actual date of onset. Most cases gave a history of feeling "out of sorts" for a period varying between four and ten days; thereafter headache—severe in some cases, pains in the back and legs, giddiness,

complete loss of appetite and diarrhoea—occasionally blood streaked, set in. Many cases of dysentery—Sonne, Flexner and Newcastle—and two of Typhi-murium infection obscured and complicated the picture. All established cases went on to eventual recovery and there were no relapses.

One man was admitted after having been ill at home for four weeks, and, being to all intents and purposes, convalescent, in his case no organism was recovered. In the others the Vi-phage type was 3A.

This outbreak presented many peculiar features, e.g. the first 8 cases occurred only in women; they lived considerable distances apart and in no case at this time did they, apart from having any discoverable connection, even know one another. The main difficulty was that no common factor whatsoever could be found and in our endeavour to arrive at the source of infection a large number of what proved to be false trails involving investigation of a large number of individuals had to be undertaken.

The first step on the establishment of the diagnosis was to notify the doctors in the area that we had had a case of Paratyphoid Fever, and they were asked to review in the light of this information any case which might arouse their suspicion and if in doubt to communicate with this Department.

Strict attention was paid to water but nothing suspicious was elicited. The water in all cases was the County gravitation supply. Enquiry was made into the health of employees in this section of the Water Engineer's Department with negative results: likewise it was ascertained that there had been no reports of broken pipes nor was there any relaying of or alterations to the mains being carried out. Samples for ordinary bacteriological content showed nothing suspicious and those taken from houses where a case had occurred were negative.

There were 8 separate milk supplies—all pasteurised. Nevertheless investigation into the health of all persons at the farms, distribution premises, vanmen, milk delivery boys, etc., proved fruitless, though in one instance the distributor's wife was found to be ill with gall-bladder trouble! She was awaiting operation. Her Widal proved negative, as did those of other members of the family. All milk samples were negative.

Attention was concurrently directed to other articles of diet, and while there was no really common factor one vegetable merchant was involved in so far as he supplied a very considerable number of the

houses implicated. His supplies therefore including the sources thereof and the personnel were investigated, but again with entirely negative results.

Since several bakers' supplies were involved it was considered advisable to investigate each and this was done. Special attention was directed to such materials as cake fillings and fondants which might have a common origin but on follow up—which necessitated communicating with neighbouring Medical Officers of Health—no common origin was found, and to complicate matters each baker was found to have his individual addition which he made to the various manufacturers' products.

By this time we had ten confirmed cases and still no common factor could be elicited, nor indeed had we any idea as to the origin of the outbreak. As the position was becoming potentially serious and as there were so many possibilities, a Senior Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. D. Brown) was seconded full-time to probe into all aspects, and he was given an Assistant to carry out much of the routine checking which accrued.

It was considered that his first step should be to interview in hospital all the cases in an endeavour to check up on such information as we had, and make further efforts to find a common factor. Fortunately all were considered by the Physician Superintendent to be sufficiently well to warrant our doing this. Here again after due time being given to the patients to collect their thoughts nothing definite was found, but suspicion was directed to a certain ice-cream in so far that five of the nine patients then in Motherwell hospital were in the habit of attending a particular cinema and that all five had eaten chocolate ice-cream blocks supplied to the cinema by a local firm. Two of the remaining four patients had attended the cinema but evidence of eating the chocolate blocks was not forthcoming and the other two had neither been to the cinema nor had they eaten ice-cream during the relevant period. On visiting the cinema it was found that the chocolate blocks were supplied from two sources—one in the County and the other in a neighbouring Burgh. (The ice-cream it should be noted was wrapped and so sold to the audience.) The attendants proved to be above suspicion, and bacteriological examination of the ice-cream was negative.

The Medical Officer of Health of the neighbouring Burgh willingly checked up on the small factory in his area and reported there was no history of recent or remote illness among members of the staff, and that samples of the ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination

had proved negative. Concurrently the supplier and manufacturer in the County were visited and with their most willing co-operation all staff members submitted to having a blood sample taken for Widal examination. One was found to have a positive result "H" 1/480 "O" 1/60. She had the position explained to her and willingly agreed to go into hospital for further investigation. Her history showed that she had never been inoculated and had never suffered from Enteric Fever, but she did indicate that she had had some mild disturbance to her health following a holiday in Wales four months previously. Contact was made with the Medical Officer of Health of the area in Wales who reported that he had had no cases. Further investigation in hospital showed her stools and urine to be consistently negative, that the titre did not alter, and that a specimen of bile obtained by duodenal aspiration proved negative.

The ice-cream manufacturer was most co-operative and willingly destroyed all remaining stocks in his factory, also uplifting and destroying all supplies already sent out to cinemas. His entire plant was disinfected and a new mix made up under supervision.

At this stage we were notified by a practitioner in the Western part of the County that he had a suspect case. The patient was immediately seen by my Senior Assistant Medical Officer who confirmed the suspicious nature. A Widal was found to be positive and patient was removed to hospital. Two days thereafter another suspect was brought to notice which again showed a positive Widal and she too was removed to hospital. The common factor here was that both these patients attended the same school and had meals in one of the school canteens. Our records showed that there had been three cases a year ago who attended this school. Accordingly, with the cognisance and full co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health concerned, the conditions at the school canteen were investigated. Meals for this canteen are prepared in two separate kitchens and both girls had partaken of meals prepared in the same kitchen. On investigation of the staff, numbering six, two were found to have positive Widal's and were removed to hospital. One was later discharged as a positive Widal without clinical manifestations and she never had a positive urine or stool; the other was found to be a "carrier" of Paratyphoid B. Vi-phage type 3A.

It is somewhat amazing that this "carrier" had been an assistant cook in this kitchen for 1 year and 9 months and yet we had such a small number of cases. It seems to me to reflect the high degree of hygiene existing in this kitchen, but again underlines the need for

medical supervision of personnel working in communal food centres. Neither of these women is now working in the kitchen and no further cases have arisen.

Investigation revealed no possible contact or connection with the outbreak in and around the Bellshill area nor could a link with any previous cases of Paratyphoid in the County be made to this area or to the Bellshill cases, albeit in the previous cases e.g. in Strathaven in January to March, 1949, the phage type was also 3A.

Doctors in the Bellshill area for some time continued to ask our opinion and the last cases were admitted to hospital on the 7th Nov. and the outbreak came to an end.

Repeated samples of water taken from individual houses proved to be negative and every milk supply was traced backward to the source and the personnel connected therewith and the milk itself exonerated.

In the smaller outbreak the source was definitely found but in the larger one it must be stated that the origin of the outbreak cannot be said to have been definitely established.

It may be that the ice-cream factory employee was responsible. The facts of her later investigation and the paucity of the numbers of cases resulting from the presumably very large numbers of people attending cinemas and partaking of ice-cream, along with the fact that out of the total of 22 cases in the larger outbreak only in *seven* could a history of taking the particular ice-cream be elicited tend to make this thesis untenable. It would seem to me to be a greater probability that there was brought in, in some article of food or drink, an organism of low virulence, which, bearing in mind the amount of intestinal infection (as shown by the Dysenteries and Typhi-murium co-existing), resulted in sub-clinical cases which were in turn able to cause manifest disease in certain susceptible people. In no other way to my mind could the whole sequence of events and the course of the outbreak be satisfactorily explained.

It is interesting to note that in one household Para B. organisms were isolated from the stools of four members and Sh. Sonnei from the stools of three.

As an indication of the amount of work accruing to the Public Health Department as a result of this not large outbreak, between 800 and 900 visits were paid by my staff to houses, farms, milk distributors' premises etc., 340 individuals were interrogated and 422 specimens of faeces, 381 urines, 104 widals and 97 blood cultures were taken for examination in the Bacteriological Laboratory.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Twenty-five cases, 1 death. All the cases were treated in hospital. After observation, the diagnosis was revised in 7 cases, as follows:—Tuberculous meningitis, 2; pyogenic meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; post traumatic state, 1; negative, 1.

Pneumonia.

Nine hundred and sixty-five cases were brought to the notice of the Department, 883 cases being notified, and 82 discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths.

Six hundred and ninety-nine cases, or 72·43 per cent, were removed to hospital.

Table D IV. shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the past nine years, with relative rates. It should be remembered that deaths from influenzal pneumonia are not included in these figures.

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1941	1,181	191	16·17	3·89	6·29
1942	1,099	167	15·2	3·68	5·59
1943	1,219	164	13·45	4·19	5·63
1944	1,042	139	13·3	3·6	4·8
1945	919	147	15·9	3·12	5·0
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>					
1941-45	1,092	161	14·8	3·69	5·46
1946	1,155	178	15·41	3·78	5·83
1947	881	130	14·76	2·78	4·10
1948	816	129	15·81	2·56	4·05
1949	965	132	13·68	3·03	4·15

Mortality.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *132, giving a fatality-rate of 13·68 per cent, and a death rate of 0·415 per 1,000 of the population.

The distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is shown below:—

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases ...	144	122	90	75	75	52	44	38	44	40	80	161	965
Deaths ...	27	26	14	6	16	4	7	3	6	5	6	12	132

*This figure does not include 7 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia, these deaths, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, being included in the Influenzal Group.

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each group, are given in the following table :—

		All ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases—Primary	...	914	169	169	128	65	140	144	99
Influenzal	...	51	6	13	5	3	6	10	8
Total	...	965	175	182	133	68	146	154	107
Deaths	...	132	40	5	2	6	6	21	52
Fatality-rate	...	16.68	22.86	2.75	1.50	8.80	4.05	13.64	48.6

Of the 132 deaths from pneumonia, 6 had taken place before notification was received, 82 occurred in cases which were not notified at all, and of the remaining 44 the following tabular statement shows the day of illness on which notification was obtained :—

		Over Not												Total.	
Day of illness	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12 stated.	
Fatal Cases	...	1	3	2	6	7	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	4	44
Notified	...	1	3	2	6	7	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	4	44

Information with reference to the day of illness on which each case was notified was recorded in 848 cases, as follows :—

		Over												Died before notification.	
Day of illness	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	
Cases Notified...	...	13	65	118	136	101	107	50	41	31	29	21	18	112	6

Facilities for the treatment of Pneumonia :—

Cases treated at home, 266 ; 67 deaths. Cases treated in hospital, 699 ; 65 deaths. Total cases, 965 ; 132 deaths.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.—Number of Apartments.

		1	2	3	4	5	Over 5	Not stated.	Total.
Home	...	17	61	90	49	10	15	24	266
Hospital	...	85	196	251	84	25	7	51	699
Total	...	102	257	341	133	35	22	75	965

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Nine cases were discovered from the Registrars' Returns of Deaths, three having been notified during previous years. The duration of illness in three of the cases which had not been notified was over 10 years but no information was available regarding the others.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

Two cases.

On 19th March notification was received from Law Hospital that a patient (T.H.) who had been admitted to the hospital on 5th March was suffering from acute infective jaundice and that the diagnosis had been confirmed by agglutination test. The patient was employed as a miner in a colliery in Shotts Parish.

A live rat captured at the colliery was found, on examination, to be carrying virulent leptospirae icterohaemorrhagiae.

No other cases of suspicious illness were discovered among the patient's fellow workmen.

On 25th March a request was received from a medical practitioner for a consultation in the case of (J.S.) a miner employed at a colliery in Bothwell Parish. In response to the request an Assistant Medical Officer immediately visited the house, examined the patient, and had him removed to the County Hospital, Motherwell, on the same day as a case of suspected leptospiral jaundice. Pending confirmation of the diagnosis an Assistant Medical Officer visited the colliery to check up on the illness of any absentees but no case of suspicious illness was discovered.

The diagnosis was confirmed on 31st March.

Three live rats obtained at the colliery were found, on examination, to show serological evidence of infection with leptospirae icterohaemorrhagiae.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year 1,329 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head

Masters, as follows :—

Measles	147	Ringworm	36
Whooping Cough ...	310	Itch	1
Scabies	199	Impetigo	32
Conjunctivitis ...	2	German Measles ...	19
Eczema	1	Chickenpox	321
Mumps	261		

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Nature of Clinic.	Sessions.	New Cases.	Attendances.
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Rehabilitation.

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—
(b) Others	3	13	13

Scabies Scheme.

Cases Notified ... ..	...	...	531
Treatment Given (a) at Clinics ... ..	...	...	1,143
(b) Domiciliary ... ..	...	...	55
		Total	1,198

Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is now a function of the Western Regional Hospital Board and clinics are held at four centres, viz., Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge; Oak Lodge, Hamilton; Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell; and Wishaw Hospital.

The following figures, furnished by the Executive Medical Officer, V.D. Services, show the number of new cases from the County who were dealt with during the year :—

Syphilis	34
Gonorrhoea	106
Chancroid	1
Non-specific venereal infection	52
Condition other than venereal	64
	<hr/>
	257
	<hr/>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The implementation of all the proposals submitted by the Local Health Authority has not, as will be understood, been practicable.

The following parts of the scheme have, however, been given effect to :—

Certifying Medical Officers.—Medical Practitioners approved by the General Board of Control as Certifying Medical Officers have been appointed. These number 52 and the entire area of the County has been covered. In broad outline their duties are :—

- (a) To be available to the authorised officer for guidance and advice in respect of any person brought to the notice of the said officer ;
- (b) To give guidance or advice to persons mentally defective, of unsound mind, or persons who are mentally affected in any degree, and also to provide the certification required in any particular case ;
- (c) To visit quarterly in accordance with the statutory regulations, such mental defectives as may be notified to them by the local authority.

For emergency needs each certifying medical officer has nominated a deputy—normally the nearest approved certifying medical officer. It is to be understood, of course, that if the authorised officer is unable to obtain the services of either, he may apply to the nearest certifying medical officer.

Authorised Officers.—The Director of Welfare Services has been appointed Senior Authorised Officer and the personnel, who prior to the “appointed day” were relieving officers at Biggar, Lanark, Lesmahagow, Larkhall, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Bishopbriggs, Bellshill and Shotts, have been appointed authorised officers. In broad outline their duties are :—

- (1) To take the necessary action for the detention of persons apparently of unsound mind, who have no relatives or friends willing and able to do so.
- (2) To make representations, through the County Medical Officer, to the Medical Superintendent of a mental hospital, when it is proposed to discharge a lunatic from that hospital and they consider that adequate arrangements have not been made for the welfare of the lunatic in the event of his discharge.

- (3) To take steps for the removal to a place of safety pending the presentation of a petition of a supposed defective who is neglected, abandoned, cruelly treated or without visible means of support.
- (4) To undertake the out-door supervision of mental defectives under guardianship and the after-care of patients discharged from hospital. This work they will carry out in association with any Psychiatric Social Workers appointed.
- (5) To take any steps necessary to safeguard the property of persons committed to mental hospitals or certified institutions for defectives.

It will also be their duty to maintain a close liaison with all agencies within their area, through which agencies persons who may be mental defectives requiring to be dealt with at the instance of the Local Health Authority, may come to notice. They will also arrange for the appropriate medical advice to be obtained when required in dealing with these cases.

Consultative Clinics.—While premises have been ear-marked for this purpose, we have had a request for this service only in respect of one Health Institute. The number of patients seen there has been small, but it is expected that this will increase as other parts of the scheme develop.

Child Guidance Clinic.—A child guidance clinic has been set up in Hamilton by the Education Committee and in a few instances the services of the Psychologist and members of his staff have been enlisted. The kind and very helpful co-operation of the Psychologist and his staff is very much appreciated by the Public Health Department.

We have been unable to obtain the services of a Psychiatric Social Worker. It was felt that not only for the good of the service, but also for the interest of the said worker that she should have duties in connection with institutions as well as outside care and after-care. We accordingly agreed with the Western Regional Hospital Board that we might endeavour, as a first step, to obtain the services of one psychiatric social worker who would undertake duties equally for the Board and for the Local Health Authority. Repeated advertisements have failed to produce any applications.

In the establishment of occupational centres not much progress has been made. One or two buildings have been considered and have been, for various reasons, found unsatisfactory.

The authorised officers dealt with 220 cases who required to be admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of this number, 81 entered on a voluntary basis. It should be noted that the number 220 need not be the actual number of admissions as under the new Regulations patients may be admitted at the instance of friends without reference to the Local Authority.

Fifteen patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital and the supervision and visitation of these cases was undertaken. Eight cases were placed under guardianship having previously had a term of probation. In quite a number reports were given by the Authorised Officer to the Medical Superintendent on the home conditions in order to assist the Physician Superintendent in determining the liberation of certain patients on probation or to ensure that patients on discharge could be properly looked after at home.

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimation was received from the Education Authority of 40 cases. In each case the home was visited and reported upon with the result that in 7 cases admission to a mental institution was effected. Fourteen, however, had to be placed on the waiting-list as no vacancies could be found for them and in 15 cases no action was taken as the parents decided to be responsible for the proper care and maintenance of their children. One case was placed under the guardianship of its parents and in 3 other cases where they were already in an institution, but had attained the age of sixteen, it was merely a question of re-certification and allowing the cases to remain in the Mental Institution in which they were presently being cared for.

In addition to the 7 admissions mentioned above, 7 other cases were admitted to a Certified Institution.

It must be noted that we are never able, owing to lack of staffed beds, to keep pace with the numbers of cases brought to our notice and, accordingly, the waiting-list rather than decreasing tends to increase.

Special reports on home conditions were supplied to the General Board of Control at their request in 60 cases, while special reports were submitted on cases where, owing to some circumstance or another, a special review of the case was taken by the General Board of Control.

The normal visitation and supervision of boarded-out mental defectives in the County was also carried out.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following tables show the average figure for quinquennial period 1941-45 and for the years 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949 :—

DEATH RATES.—The death rates per 1,000 of the population were as follows :—

				1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949
Pulmonary	...	...	...	·595	·670	·742	·791	·688
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	·199	·224	·164	·107	·078

NEW CASES.—The following shows how the new cases were brought to notice :—

Period.	PULMONARY. New Cases			NON-PULMONARY. New Cases			TOTAL.
	New Cases Notified.	not Notified.	TOTAL.	New Cases Notified.	not Notified.	TOTAL.	
1941-45	...	321	142	463	135	118	253
1946	...	418	187	605	117	126	243
1947	...	389	206	595	85	135	220
1948	...	354	245	599	88	115	203
1949	...	486	235	721	89	96	185

The **types** of the new cases of **non-pulmonary tuberculosis** are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification :—

					1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949
Superficial Glands	...	...	...	99	101	80	73	52
Abdomen	...	...	...	33	26	27	20	27
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	59	58	61	66	67
Meninges	...	...	...	41	40	37	29	27
Special Organs	...	...	...	12	15	11	15	11
Abscess—									
Chest Wall	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Lupus	...	...	...	3	2	4	—	1
General	...	...	...	6	1	—	—	—
					253	243	220	203	185

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statements :—

PULMONARY.

	1941-45		1946.		1947.		1948.		1949.	
	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed ...	429	92.6	581	96	565	95	590	98.5	708	98.2
Suspected Tuberculosis — Retained on list for further observation ...	3	0.8	4	0.7	1	0.2	—	—	2	0.3
Altered Diagnosis ...	21	4.7	16	2.6	23	3.8	6	1	2	0.3
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	9	1.9	4	0.7	6	1	3	0.5	9	1.2

NON-PULMONARY.

	1941-45.		1946.		1947.		1948.		1949.	
	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
Diagnosis of Tuberculosis confirmed ...	221	87.2	216	88.8	202	92	198	97.53	182	98.4
Suspected Tuberculosis — Retained on list for further observation ...	2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altered Diagnosis ...	19	7.7	23	9.5	13	6	5	2.47	1	0.5
Diagnosis not confirmed ...	11	4.3	4	1.7	5	2	—	—	2	1.1

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 507 cases, or 70·31 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 267 cases and negative results in 240 cases.

No examinations of the spit was made in 214 cases, or 29·69 per cent. of the new cases, for the following reasons:—No spit, 204; died before or soon after notification, 1; left the district, 3; other reasons, 6.

The *housing conditions* of confirmed new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

				1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total Cases	...	...	...	80	147	209	156	94
Bed to Self	...	...	...	17	39	35	19	10
Room to Self	...	..	...	1	46	116	97	62

The number of cases confirmed for pulmonary tuberculosis was 708; the above table shows 686, the remaining 22 being institutional cases.

Rehousing of Affected Families.

		1946	1947	1948	1949
Total No. of Applications	...	1,019	1,242	1,497	1,797
No. of Group I cases	...	672	842	1,025	1,241
No. of Group II cases	...	171	204	253	311
No. of Group III cases	...	176	196	219	245
Total No. of houses allocated	...	333	401	562	773
Under Subsidy Scheme	...	97	165	326	537
Under Decrowding Scheme	...	206	206	206	206
Under Improvement Scheme	...	30	30	30	30
Cancellations	...	175	236	304	383

Cases on Record.

	Cases in Dis- trict at be- ginning of Year.	CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER.						Cases in Dis- trict at end of Year.	Con- firmed Cases	
		New Cases.	Died.	Disease Arr'ted.	Diag. Re- vised.	Left Dis- trict.	No Co- opera- tion.			Cases not yet Con- firmed.
<i>Pulmonary.</i>										
1946 ...	1,753	605	227	20	42	74	—	4	1,991	
1947 ...	1,995	595	262	31	24	83	—	5	2,185	
1948 ...	2,190	599	261	69	18	98	—	8	2,335	
1949 ...	2,343	721	241	116	42	96	—	13	2,556	
<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>										
1946 ...	1,215	243	70	46	50	22	—	4	1,266	
1947 ...	1,270	220	60	78	28	24	—	7	1,293	
1948 ...	1,300	203	38	85	40	33	—	6	1,301	
1949 ...	1,307	185	28	150	28	32	—	3	1,251	

The following statement shows the number of contacts given to the Executive School Medical Officer ; the number of contacts returned to the Tuberculosis Officer for reasons—having left school ; case coming on to the Tuberculosis Register or recommended further investigation ; scholars having left the district ; scholars died :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Given to E.S.M.O. ...	227	373	134	89
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer ...	115	85	146	149
Left school ...	92	71	95	119
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register	4	7	6	8
For further investigation ...	6	—	3	5
Left district ...	12	7	38	28
Died ...	1	—	4	3

X-ray Examinations.

This type of examination has become part of the routine investigation of all cases of doubtful tuberculosis, and the extent to which facilities at the County Hospital, Motherwell; County Hospital, Cleland; County Orthopaedic Hospital, Stonehouse; and Hairmyres Colony, East Kilbride, are used by medical practitioners and the various dispensaries, etc., is shown in the following statement:—

Year.							Examinations.
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,378
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,883
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,649
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,702

Table showing in detail the sources from which recommendations for X-ray examination came:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Public Health Office and Medical Practitioners	1,641	1,832	2,370	3,184
Bellshill Dispensary	711	811	1,005	1,443
Blantyre Health Institute	372	409	569	717
Cambuslang Inst.	760	748	945	1,091
Larkhall Do.	271	384	627	701
Shotts Do.	378	356	448	529
A.P. Clinic	443	395	469	568
Stonehouse Out-Patient Clinic	374	418	501	725
Uddingston Dispensary	238	311	403	483
Baillieston Dispensary	147	184	277	319
Others	1,043	1,035	1,035	1,942

The figure showing the number of cases X-rayed for various hospitals and sanatoria is given in their respective reports.

Treatment.

Table showing the number of cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions :—

				NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						
				In Insti- tutions on January 1. 1	Admitted during the year. 2	Dis- charged during the year. 3	* Died in the Insti- tutions. 4	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31. 5	6	
<hr/>										
1949.										
Pulmonary	{	†Adults	{ Males, Females,	109 142	143 321	100 281	18 29	4 5	130 148	
		Children,	{ Males, Females,	9 13	28 33	20 26	— 2	— 1	17 17	
	Non- Pulmonary	{	†Adults,	{ Males, Females,	20 25	37 24	32 18	— 2	1 1	24 28
			Children,	{ Males, Females,	25 22	32 24	17 15	3 2	4 1	33 28
Total				365	642	509	56	17	425	

* In column 4 those were in final residence 28 days or over.

In column 5 those who were in final residence under 28 days.

† All patients of 15 years and upwards classed as adults.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive institutional treatment, were kept under observation by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurses, the latter of whom paid visits as undernoted :—

			1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949
No. of Visits	...	...	16,476*	22,755	24,792	27,232	30,819
* Average.							

ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.

			No. of Cases Supplied.	Milk.	Eggs.	Meat.	Butter.
1945—							
Cases	...	...	1,024				
Total Cost	...	...	£6,984	£6,800	—	£183	—
Quantity	...	...		51,004 galls.	—	—	—
1946—							
Cases	...	...	1,241				
Total Cost	...	...	£9,932	£9,788	—	£144	—
Quantity	...	...		67,684 galls.	—	—	—
1947—							
Cases	...	...	1,481				
Total Cost	...	...	£12,507	£12,361	—	£146	—
Quantity	...	...		84,262 galls.	—	—	—
1948—							
Cases	...	...	1,774				
Total Cost	...	...	£16,228	£16,123	—	£105	—
Quantity	...	...		100,800 galls.	—	—	—
1949—							
Cases	...	...	2,042				
Total Cost	...	...	£18,970	£18,884	—	£86	—
Quantity	...	...		117,611 galls.	—	—	—

BED AND BEDDING.

Complete Outfits—On Loan—

			1947.	1948.	1949.
No. issued during year	...	...	17	32	67
No. uplifted during year	...	...	5	19	37
No. still on loan at end of year	...	...	20	33	63

Part Outfits—On Loan—

No. issued during year	...	...	9	13	36
No. uplifted during year	...	...	8	5	38
No. still on loan at end of year	...	...	24	32	30

BED AND BEDDING.—Contd.

				On Loan at 31/12/48.	Issued during 1949.	Uplifted during 1949.	Still on Loan, 31/12/49.
Dunlopillo ...	...	...	...	2	7	8	1
Air Bed ...	...	...	...	—	2	1	1
Air Ring ...	...	...	...	27	46	51	22
Bed-pan ...	...	...	...	15	49	44	20
Rubber Sheet ...	...	...	...	3	7	9	1
Urinal ...	...	...	...	—	11	8	3
Bed Rest ...	...	...	...	—	9	6	3
Bed Cage ...	...	...	...	—	6	5	1
Feeding Cup ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Fracture Boards ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS AND DISPENSARIES.

Out-Patient Clinics and Dispensaries.	NEW CASES.		RE-ATTENDANCES.			
	Con- sultations.	Artificial Sunlight.	Con- sultations.	Dressings.	Artificial Sunlight.	
Stonehouse ...	664	—	1,716	—	—	
Bellshill ...	581	194	1,788	682	1,759	
Blantyre ...	185	24	1,136	395	165	
Cambuslang ...	548	15	1,865	326	74	
Larkhall ...	212	20	850	450	191	
Shotts ...	270	16	920	111	172	
Lanark ...	62	8	259	—	55	
Uddingston ...	191	—	771	—	—	
Baillieston ...	155	18	668	191	116	
Bishopbriggs ...	96	—	855	—	—	

MEDICAL COMFORTS DISTRIBUTED.

			1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cases ...	...	...	973*	1,241	1,320	1,419	2,270

* Average

Rehabilitation.

During the year 30 Pulmonary cases had D.P.1(X) completed and forwarded to the Disablement Resettlement Officer under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

EX-SERVICE PATIENTS.

This statement shows in detail the number of ex-service patients from each branch of the Service, in-patient and domiciliary treatment granted, number of patients Off List and the number of cases remaining on the Register at 31st December, 1949 :—

PULMONARY.

		Royal		Merchant				
		Navy.	Army.	R.A.F.	Navy.	W.R.N.S.	A.T.S.	W.A.A.F.
On Register, 1/1/49	...	77	123	47	8	8	10	14
New Cases, 1949	...	4	15	6	2	1	1	—
Total Cases	... ..	81	138	53	10	9	11	14
Domiciliary Treatment		37	90	20	6	3	2	8
Institutional Treatment		17	42	5	1	3	—	2
Off List—								
Disease Arrested	...	4	—	2	—	1	—	1
Died	... ..	2	7	1	2	—	2	—
Left District	... ..	1	—	3	3	—	2	—
Altered Diagnosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Register, 31/12/49	...	74	131	47	5	8	7	13

NON-PULMONARY.

On Register, 1/1/49	...	4	19	6	—	1	2	—
New Cases, 1949	...	3	4	—	—	1	3	—
Total Cases	...	7	23	6	—	2	5	—
Domiciliary Treatment		2	5	1	—	—	2	—
Institutional Treatment		1	5	2	—	—	—	—
Off List—								
Disease Arrested	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Left District	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Altered Diagnosis	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
On Register, 31/12/49	...	5	21	6	—	1	4	—

Since 1939, 418 cases have been awarded disability pensions by the Ministry of Pensions in respect of tuberculosis. 148 have been removed from the Register, leaving 270 cases—"accepted" pensioners—on the Register.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The births registered, corrected for transfers, were as follows :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
<i>Alive—</i>				
Legitimate ... 5,979	6,264	3,074	2,905	19.7
Illegitimate ... 285				
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	202	106	96	

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 5,967.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives.	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
152	3,216	5	38	2,556	5,967

In addition 106 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents and 6 were discovered from the returns of the local registrars, giving a gross total of 6,079. Of this figure, 5,864 were live-born and 215 were stillborn.

TABLE M 1.

BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1949.

District COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS				NUMBER OF VISITS				ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT				INFANT DEATHS						
	Registered		Stillborn		Notified		Subsequent		Doctor or with Handy-woman		Mid-wife		Handy-woman	B.B.A.	Insti- tution	Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Births		
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Alive	Still- born	First Infants	Mothers	Special	Total	Doctor & Mid- wife	Mid- wife									
No. I ...	107	8	—	118	7	128	1,237	44	25	1,434	2	30	32	—	1	63	4	34.8	
No. II ...	252	12	7	—	259	9	271	3,646	155	167	4,239	4	63	93	—	2	109	10	37.9
No. III ...	420	23	16	1	445	18	387	4,421	1,980	254	7,042	19	73	123	—	2	170	17	38.4
No. IV ...	574	20	16	3	586	20	734	9,373	4,210	1,126	15,443	6	75	342	—	7	304	34	57.2
No. V ...	417	23	6	1	447	7	502	5,101	958	875	7,436	5	181	119	—	10	187	25	56.8
No. VI ...	1,363	59	60	4	1,418	64	1,571	10,780	2,134	3,074	17,559	21	105	602	—	20	823	61	42.9
No. VII ...	690	25	24	—	714	24	768	7,936	1,123	1,285	11,112	16	235	213	—	—	304	41	57.3
No. VIII	479	22	13	1	505	16	646	6,467	2,962	1,790	11,865	1	77	194	—	—	374	33	65.9
No. IX ...	1,213	44	40	1	1,246	47	1,379	7,793	740	3,234	13,146	8	210	527	—	20	614	51	40.6
Biggar Burgh	19	—	—	—	19	—	14	353	—	—	367	—	4	5	—	—	5	2	105.3
Lanark Burgh	105	3	3	—	107	3	100	564	21	274	959	2	32	2	—	1	63	2	18.5
	5,639	239	193	11	5,864	215	6,500	57,671	14,327	12,104	90,602	84	1,085	2,252	—	63	3,016	280	47.6

*6,082
 {
 6,079
 }
 *Not corrected for transfers.

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths, 45.5
 Corrected live births registered, 6,264
 Corrected stillbirths registered, 202
 Corrected infant deaths, 285

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,324 *live* infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 79 (1·2%) were attended by medical practitioners alone. 1,046 (16·5%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives: 2,226 (35·2%) by certified midwives: 2,915 (46·1%) occurred in Institutions: and in the case of 58 (0·9%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 215 and the health visitor enquired into 176 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows:—Doctor alone 5 (2·8%); Doctor and midwife 39 (22·2%); Midwife 26 (14·8%); 5 (2·8%) were born before the arrival of an attendant; institution cases 101 (57·3%).

The classification of the attendants at birth (including stillbirths) is as follows:—

Cases attended by midwives	34·6%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	16·7%
Cases attended by doctors alone	1·3%
Cases attended by handywomen	—
Cases attended by institutions	46·4%
B.B.A.	1·0%

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 285 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 45·5 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality rate for each of the District Council Areas is set forth in Table M.I.

Table M.II shows the deaths arranged according to group-causes and age-periods:—

Table M. II.

AGE PERIODS.

42

Cause of Death.	Weeks.			Rate per 1,000 live births.			Months.			Total.		Rate per 1,000 live births.
	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total. -4	1-2-4	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	-12	
1. Prematurity ...	60	6	6	1	73	12.4	6	1	—	—	80	13.6
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation ...	6	3	2	1	12	2.0	10	4	4	—	30	5.1
Congenital Heart ...	1	—	—	1	2	0.3	2	2	1	—	7	1.2
Atelectasis ...	11	1	—	—	12	2.0	1	2	—	—	15	2.6
Injury at Birth ...	14	2	2	—	18	3.1	—	—	—	—	18	3.1
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	4	1	4	—	9	1.5	—	—	1	—	10	1.7
3. Diarrhoea ...	—	—	2	3	5	0.9	12	6	5	—	28	4.8
4. Pneumonia ...	1	4	1	—	6	1.0	13	11	7	4	41	7.0
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6	1.0
Other respiratory Diseases ...	1	—	—	1	2	0.3	—	2	—	—	4	0.7
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.2
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions ...	—	—	1	1	2	0.3	1	3	1	—	7	1.2
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	6	1.0
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Causes ...	3	3	1	1	8	1.4	10	5	1	1	25	4.3
101	20	19	9	149	25.3	60	40	23	8	280	47.6	

Rate per 1,000 live births registered (not corrected for transfer)

47.6*

17.2 3.4 3.2 1.5 25.3 — 10.2 6.8 3.9 1.4 47.6*

corrected for transfer - 48.5

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The death rate of infants under 1 year at various periods since 1891 is shown in the following table:—

					County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1891-1895	...	...	...	...	124.1	126.3
1911-1915	...	...	...	...	112.0	112.9
1931-1935	...	...	...	...	80.5	80.7
1936	...	...	...	...	86.9	82.3
1937	...	...	...	...	70.9	80.3
1938	...	...	...	...	68.8	70.0
1939	...	...	...	...	73.8	68.5
1940	...	...	...	...	82.4	78.0
1941	...	...	...	...	83.8	83.0
1942	...	...	...	...	68.8	69.3
1943	...	...	...	...	67.2	65.0
1944	...	...	...	...	65.1	65.0
1945	...	...	...	...	57.1	56.2
1946	...	...	...	...	53.8	53.8
1947	...	...	...	...	50.5	55.8
1948	...	...	...	...	47.8	44.7
1949	...	...	...	...	45.5	41.4

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

The maternal deaths during the year numbered 13, equal to a rate of 2.01 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1939 are as follows:—

					County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1910-1914	...	...	...	...	4.93	5.8
1915-1919	...	...	...	...	4.61	6.1
1920-1924	...	...	...	...	6.83	6.3
1925-1929	...	...	...	...	5.82	6.6
1930-1934	...	...	...	...	6.28	6.2
1935-1939	...	...	...	...	4.34	5.2
1940	...	...	...	...	4.66	4.2
1941	...	...	...	...	5.99	4.7
1942	...	...	...	...	6.07	4.0
1943	...	...	...	...	3.17	3.7
1944	...	...	...	...	3.12	3.1
1945	...	...	...	...	2.65	2.8
1946	...	...	...	...	2.23	2.2
1947	...	...	...	...	2.02	2.0
1948	...	...	...	...	1.67	1.5
1949	...	...	...	...	2.01	1.3

Table M. III gives the attendances of mothers, infants and children at the Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M. III

Centres.			No. of Sessions.	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children.	
					Under 1 year	Over 1 year.
Airdrie ...	...	...	22	738	186	295
Baillieston ...	...	...	44	3,503	392	279
Bellshill ...	...	...	49	3,275	2,401	1,094
Bishopbriggs ...	...	...	49	1,600	1,349	597
Blantyre ...	...	...	49	2,030	1,352	544
Cadzow ...	...	...	48	1,319	729	524
Cambuslang ...	...	...	49	1,051	428	469
Carlisle ...	...	...	21	843	701	213
Chapelhall ...	...	...	22	598	200	231
Chryston ...	...	...	49	1,773	448	749
Lanark ...	...	...	48	2,016	1,618	718
Larkhall ...	...	...	45	3,203	2,048	905
Lesmahagow ...	...	...	48	1,448	1,080	402
Newarthill ...	...	...	47	1,858	1,358	619
Newmains ...	...	...	49	2,889	1,385	1,342
New Stevenston ...	...	...	48	2,682	492	582
Shotts ...	...	...	44	3,098	1,571	1,445
Tannochside ...	...	...	48	1,507	983	628
Uddingston ...	...	...	48	1,771	851	743
Strathaven ...	...	...	23	583	320	260
			850	37,785	19,892	12,639

Table M. IV gives the attendances of mothers, infants and children at the Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M. IV

Centres.			No. of Sessions.	Mothers.	Total Attendances. Children.	
					Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Auchinloch ...	...	...	21	266	181	605
Biggar ...	...	...	23	340	308	63
Bankhead ...	...	...	21	261	271	35
Blackwood ...	...	...	21	163	136	36
Bothwellhaugh ...	...	...	22	105	141	54
Busby ...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Calderbank ...	...	...	21	522	506	55
Carstairs ...	...	...	23	351	274	82
Cleland ...	...	...	21	205	210	27
Coalburn ...	...	...	22	260	214	54
Douglas ...	...	...	23	339	316	36
Douglas Water ...	...	...	23	267	267	44
East Kilbride ...	...	...	22	361	263	75
Forth ...	...	...	23	66	66	—
Glenboig ...	...	...	23	310	300	44
Harthill ...	...	...	23	726	700	36
Newton ...	...	...	21	193	174	47
Overtown ...	...	...	23	604	587	17
Salsburgh ...	...	...	23	493	464	32
Shettleston ...	...	...	23	573	519	55
Stonehouse ...	...	...	24	339	335	39
Carmyle ...	...	...	21	558	560	73
Law ...	...	...	21	476	467	7
			488	7,778	7,259	1,516

Table M. V shows the number of sessions held and the number of First Visits and Re-Visits made by Mothers, Infants and Children.

TABLE M. V

MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	No. of Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.			
		Anti-natal		Post-natal and others.		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.	
		First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.
Airdrie ...	22	4	4	21	61	59	154	55	179
Baillieston ...	44	2	3	42	55	180	369	116	263
Bellshill ...	49	3	5	79	274	205	438	120	439
Bishopbriggs ...	49	7	8	30	103	97	370	58	249
Blantyre ...	49	—	—	79	130	162	302	159	322
Cambuslang ...	49	2	2	84	149	166	316	175	377
Cadzow ...	48	4	5	39	87	85	254	102	289
Carluke ...	21	2	2	23	48	83	216	48	151
Chapelhall ...	22	2	2	38	77	55	168	36	127
Chryston ...	49	16	24	75	190	110	384	141	442
Lanark ...	48	3	4	35	115	102	477	80	415
Larkhall ...	45	3	3	59	75	149	245	162	282
Lesmahagow ...	48	—	—	31	51	62	108	68	146
Newarthill ...	47	7	7	29	139	111	391	72	286
Newmains ...	49	1	1	46	107	108	301	97	274
New Stevenston ...	48	13	16	42	199	106	403	58	295
Shotts ...	44	2	2	17	47	162	395	81	250
Strathaven ...	23	—	—	5	5	37	72	42	158
Tannochside ...	48	4	4	56	94	131	309	77	200
Uddingston ...	48	1	1	42	67	133	400	86	294
850		76	93	872	2,073	2,303	6,072	1,833	5,438

TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

The work in connection with the treatment of squint cases is summarised in the following statement :—

Cases examined at			First Cases	Spectacles supplied.	Re-examined.
Baillieston	...	...	20	11	95
Bellshill	...	...	36	53	275
Blantyre	...	...	11	11	29
Cambuslang	...	...	27	26	163
Lanark	...	...	16	19	40
Larkhall	...	...	33	22	70
Shotts	...	...	18	17	27
			161	159	699

PÆDIATRIC CLINIC.

During the year 158 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 282, giving a total of 440 attendances.

DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year 198 mothers and 251 children were recommended for treatment and of these 162 mothers and 180 children attended the Dental Surgeons.

Centre.	Mothers.		Children.	
	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.	Recommended for Treatment.	Attended Dentist.
Airdrie ...	20	15	—	—
Baillieston ...	3	1	34	9
Bellshill ...	26	24	46	36
Bishopbriggs ...	2	2	—	—
Blantyre ...	3	2	12	10
Cadzow ...	15	11	3	3
Cambuslang ...	38	35	26	25
Carluke ...	4	4	2	2
Chapelhall ...	7	5	—	—
Chryston ...	—	—	—	—
Douglas ...	—	—	—	—
Lanark ...	2	1	4	—
Larkhall ...	24	19	42	42
Lesmahagow ...	9	2	2	2
Newarthill ...	6	6	18	10
Newmains ...	2	1	18	11
New Stevenston ...	8	6	9	3
Shotts ...	13	13	8	7
Strathaven ...	4	4	6	4
Tannochside ...	5	4	9	4
Uddingston ...	7	7	12	12
	198	162	251	180

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT AILMENTS.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended.	Operations Performed.
22	356	228	253	249

PREMATURE BABIES.

As provided in the Local Health Authorities' proposals for the care of Mothers and Young Children a Health Visitor with special knowledge of and experience in the care of Premature Babies was appointed and commenced duty on 1st June.

Special equipment is provided on loan where there are no facilities in the home for the adequate care of the child.

Provision is also made for the supply of special food if this is requested on medical grounds.

The following is a note of the cases and the number of visits undertaken since the above date until the end of the year.

No. of 1st Visits—25.

No. of Re-visits—586.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

STATEMENT showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age, during the year ended 31st December, 1949.

						Mothers.	Children.
No. of persons supplied with Medical Comforts						93	1,558
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>							
Virol	...	...	...	...	...	2,205 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Virolax	...	...	...	...	...	931 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Malt and Oil	...	...	...	...	...	236 lbs.	
Maltoline	...	...	...	...	...	881 lbs.	
Maltoline with Iron	...	...	...	...	...	993 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	...	...	...	3,576 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	...	—
Glucose D.	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.	
Salad Oil	...	...	...	...	...	42 ozs.	
Adexoline	...	...	...	...	...	2,901 bottles ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)	
Cow and Gate	...	...	...	...	...	26 packets.	
Total cost to Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	£751 4 9	
Amount recovered by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	5 17 9	
Net Cost						£745 7 0	

On 1st July, 1940, the Ministry of Food introduced a Scheme for the provision of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age. The Public Health Department is co-operating in the distribution of the National Dried Milk through the local Child Welfare Centres.

DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.	Date Opened.	Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill	5/10/42	38·5	29·7	7,580
Cambuslang	12/10/42	38·6	30·6	7,811
Baillieston	1/3/43	40·4	30·2	7,722
Blantyre	19/4/43	39·6	32·0	8,175
Larkhall	17/5/43	40·5	29·7	7,580
Newmains	1/11/43	35·0	23·9	6,021

MEALS SUPPLIED TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

	Total Attendances.		Average Daily Attendances.	
	Mothers.	Children.	Mothers.	Children.
Cambuslang commenced 27/3/44	3,325	1,734	9·0	4·7
Bellshill commenced 31/7/44	4,943	2,879	13·5	7·8
Blantyre commenced 4/9/44	2,117	1,121	5·7	3·0
Baillieston commenced 2/10/44	1,946	2,214	5·3	6·0
Larkhall commenced 2/10/44 ceased 13/8/49	180	74	0·8	0·3
Chryston commenced 7/5/45	1,654	2,210	4·5	6·0
Shotts commenced 2/10/44 ceased 15/6/46				

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

In the following paragraph the statutory notices received throughout the year are recorded :

Children on Infant Protection Register at 31st December, 1948	43
Notices received in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Act	20
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority	—

Notices received under Section 1 (5) of the Act :—

Of deaths of children	—
Of removals of children	4
Removals under Section 5 of the Act of children improperly kept	—
Children otherwise removed from the Register :—	
(a) On attaining the age of 9 years	—
(b) On guardian's removal from area of Council ...	1
(c) For other reasons	*36
Children on Register at 31st December, 1949	22
	<hr/> 63 <hr/>

* Legally adopted 32 ; returned to mother 4.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939.

Children on Register at 31st December, 1948	6
Notices received under Section 7 (3) of the Act	—
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

Notices received under Section 7 (5) of the Act :—

Of deaths of children	—
Of removals of children	—
Removals under Section 7 (6) of the Act of children improperly kept	—
Children otherwise removed from Register :—	
(a) On attaining the age of 9 years	—
(b) On making of adoption order	4
(c) On adopters' removal from area of Council ...	—
(d) For other reasons	—
Children on Register at 31st December, 1949	2
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

Throughout the year 178 visits were made by the Infant Protection Visitors. The reports indicated that all the children have received good homes and are well cared for.

Since the appointment of a Children's Officer the Statutory Notices were forwarded to him and not to the Medical Officer as hitherto.

The above tables, therefore, indicate only the forms received in the Public Health office.

The visitation of the children was undertaken by the Health Visitors until the end of the year when this function passed over to the Children's Officer.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

A list of the District Nursing Associations engaged in the Maternity and Child Welfare work is given in the following statement which also gives the number of visits for the year.

	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Biggar	67	1,128	1,195
Caldercruix	48	347	395
Carmichael-Anstruther	17	169	186
Carnwath	25	269	294
Clydeside	50	547	597
Crawford	16	221	237
Douglas (Terminated 1/6/49) ...	32	397	429
Forth	60	1,563	1,623
Glassford	20	327	347
Glenboig (Terminated end April)	8	60	68
Leadhills	7	83	90
Lesmahagow (Terminated 19/9/49)	21	337	358
Quarter	17	282	299
Stonehouse	90	1,095	1,185

MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY HOMES (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1915 AND 1927.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 127 midwives (103 resident within and 24 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these midwives was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 29th March, 1949.

The qualifications of the practising midwives are as follows:—

Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (Scotland)	121
Certificate of the Central Midwives Board (England)	3
Trained and certified by the Royal Maternity Hospital (Glasgow)	1
In <i>bona fide</i> practice and certified under the Act ...	2
	<hr/> 127 <hr/>

The above indicates that 125 (98·4) of the midwives are trained and 2 (1·6) untrained.

The distribution of the practising midwives according to the District Council areas is as follows:—

District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.
No. I	...	...	...	5	No. VII	...	...	...	11
No. II	...	...	...	10	No. VIII	...	...	...	9
No. III	...	...	...	9	No. IX	...	...	...	16
No. IV	...	...	...	11	Lanark Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. V	...	...	...	8	Biggar Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. VI	...	...	...	20	Resident outwith County	...	...	...	24

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 5 midwives were notified to the Board.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 341. In addition 232 special inspections were made.

Attendance at Confinement.—The number of births notified as having been attended by certified midwives was 2,463, which represents 40·5% of the total births.

Attendance by Unqualified Persons.—There were no cases of attendance by an unqualified person.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths was 280. In 121 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days, 50 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 67 attended by midwives in Institutions, and 4 other domiciliary cases attended by midwives. The causes of

death were as follows :—Prematurity 66 ; Injury at birth 16 ; Atelectasis 12 ; Congenital malformation 9 ; Atrophy 5 ; Pneumonia 5 ; Congenital heart 1 ; Other respiratory 1 ; Other cases 6.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.—The total number of cases was 71 ; 47 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 23 cases attended by midwives in Institutions, and 1 other domiciliary case attended by a midwife.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases was 39 and 16 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 21 attended by midwives in Institutions, and 2 other domiciliary cases attended by midwives.

Stillbirths.—The total number of stillbirths was 215 ; 77 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 134 attended by midwives in Institutions, and 4 other domiciliary cases attended by midwives.

Liability to be a source of Infection.—5 notifications were received from midwives as follows :—Puerperal Sepsis 1 ; Scarlet Fever 1 ; German Measles 1 ; Puerperal Pyrexia 1 ; Pneumonia 1.

Form of having laid out a Dead Body.—No notifications were received.

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—171 cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

Form of Notification of Death.—1.

Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.—Three notifications were received.

Form of Notification of Patient's Failure to follow advice.—None.

Medical Assistance.—Medical aid was sought by 6 midwives in 6 instances representing 0·2% of the births attended by certified midwives.

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937.

A number of claims for services rendered under the above Act have been submitted by Medical Practitioners. Payments made in respect of these are as follows :—

Fee.	Mileage.	Total.
£328 6 0	£1 6 4	£329 12 4

National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

It is the duty of the Lanarkshire Health Authority to make adequate arrangements for the provision to women . . . of the services in their homes of certified midwives.

The number of cases dealt with under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 3,637. Of this number 3,307 women were confined at home and in addition attendance was provided in connection with 91 abortions and 239 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of booked cases during the year was 3,648.

The accounts transmitted for payment during the year were as follows :—

Fees paid to Midwives :—

	Fee.	Mileage.	Total.
Midwives ...	£5,263 5 2	£123 19 4	£5,387 4 6

Attendance of Individual Midwives.—The average number of cases attended by the midwives was as follows :—

	Total Cases.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives ...	1,070	56·3
Part-time Midwives ...	1,576	82·9
District Nursing Associations ...	991	34·2

The following table, arranged in groups, indicates the number of cases attended by the midwives :—

No. of Midwives.	No. of Cases.						
	0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 75	75 to 100	100 to 125	125 to 150	
19 Full-time Midwives ...	3	8	6	2	—	—	
19 Part-time Midwives ...	2	3	2	4	4	4	
29 District Nursing Associations ...	15	7	5	2	—	—	

National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.
Local Health Authority Services.

(HEALTH SERVICES: FORM 15)

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL
 AS LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY AND OF THE WORK DONE.

1. *Care of Mothers and Young Children* (Section 22).

(1) *Ante-natal and post-natal service—*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
No. of clinics* provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.		No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year.	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year.
<hr/>			
Local Health Authority Clinics			
Ante-natal Clinics	7	3,491	17,246
Post-natal Clinics	7	†1,535	†2,172
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Ante-natal Clinics	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics	—	†—	†—

† Women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics should be included and also shown in brackets.

* See note on page 56.

(2) *Child Welfare Clinics*—

	No. of clinics* provided at end of year	No. of children who attended the clinics during year.	No. of children who first attended the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were:—†		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were:—	
	(1)	(2)	Under 1 year of age (4)	Over 1 year of age (5)	Under 1 year of age (6)	Over 1 year of age (7)
Local Health Authority Clinics ...	42	—	3,643	2,290	27,151	14,155
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Notes—

*“ Clinics ” means Clinic premises, not sessions. A list should be attached showing the names and addresses of the clinics in columns (i) (2) and (ii) (2) the work they undertake, *e.g.*, the number of sessions for ante-natal, post-natal and/or child welfare work. See tables on pages 44, 45 and 46.

† Excluding children who attended during the previous year or who are known to have previously attended a clinic in another district.

(3) *Dental Care—*

		No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year.	No. found to require treatment during the year.	No. accepting treatment during the year.	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Expectant Mothers	...	76	76	76	65
Nursing Mothers...	...	169	166	165	135
Pre-school Children	...	277	168	156	140

(4) *Mother and Baby Homes—*

	No. of beds.		
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Number of cots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

*Homes or Hostels provided by
Authority—*

Name and Address			
County Hospital, Lanark	...	2	14
			20

*Homes or Hostels provided by
Voluntary Organisations—*

Name and Address			
*Homeland, Glasgow	...	—	—
*St. Gerard's, Glasgow	...	—	—

Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admissions after con- finement)									
									179

* An arrangement has been entered into with these maternity institutions for the reception of any unmarried women.

(5) *Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year —*

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of Approved placed		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)

Nurseries provided by Authority—

Name and Address									
Baillieston ...	Yes	15	25	14	25	18.1	30.0	8	36
Bellshill ...	Yes	15	25	13	24	17.5	29.2	20	26
Blantyre ...	Yes	15	25	14	27	19.1	31.8	40	110
Cambuslang...	Yes	15	25	14	24	18.1	30.1	41	46
Larkhall ...	Yes	15	25	12	27	17.7	29.4	12	32
Newmains ...	Yes	15	25	14	28	13.9	23.3	—	—

Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—

Name and Address

Nil.

Nurseries provided by firms of manufacturers—

Name and Address

Nil.

(6) *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—*

Name and Address of Nursery or Home	Whether provided by Authority or by Voluntary Organisation	No. of Beds provided at end of year.		
		Aged 0—2	Aged 2—5	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Nil.

(7) *Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948—*

Details of work done by the Authority during the year.

	No. of applic- ations re- ceived.	Issued.	Re- fused.	Can- celled.	In force at end of year.	No. of chil- dren being cared for at end of year.	No. of inspec- tions made.	No. of cases in which no in- spec- tion made.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nursery premises ...	1	1	—	—	1	6	2	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Midwifery (Section 23).

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 5,807 ; Stillbirths, 210 ; Total, 6,017.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—2,556.
- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home—3,461.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases			Total.
	Doctor engaged and present at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those en- gaged on a fee-per- case basis)	498	1,896	3	—	—	—	2,397
(b) Midwives employed by Volun- tary Organisa- tions ...	341	563	6	—	—	—	910
(c) Midwives em- ployed by Hospital Boards of Manage- ment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	113	38	3	154
(e) Totals ...	839	2,459	9	113	38	3	3,461

Notes—

The total of (iv) should equal (iii).

Emergency cases under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, should *not* be included in the cases in which a doctor has been "engaged."

(v) *Medical Aid under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.*—

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife :—

(a) for Domiciliary Cases :—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service	—
(ii) Others	5
	<hr/>
	5
	<hr/>

(b) For Cases in Institutions 1

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics*—

(a) Number of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland :—

(i) Domiciliary	29
(ii) In Institutions	—
	<hr/>
	29
	<hr/>

(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year 14

(c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of Analgesics in use at 31st December, 1949, by Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by voluntary organisations in the Authority's area 27

(d) Number on order at 31st December, 1949 —

(e) Number of cases in which Analgesics were administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year 602

(f) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1949 28

3. *Health Visiting* (Section 24).

No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during year.				
(1)	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 to 5 years of age.	
	First Visits† (2)	Total Visits. (3)	First Visits† (4)	Total Visits (5)
Health Visitors employed by the Authority ...	—	1,244	6,022	56,868
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	478	7,303

No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors during year.							
	Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases.		Total Visits Paid (12)
	First Visits† (6)	Total Visits† (7)	First Visits† (8)	Total Visits. (9)	First Visits† (10)	Total Visits. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	—	—	—	30,819	—	10,860	99,791
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	2,749	—	—	10,052

Notes :—

* These visits should not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor, who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† Excluding cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have previously been visited in another area.

4. *Home Nursing* (Section 25).

(1)	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses under arrangements made under this Section	(3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority	—	—
Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations ...	6,734	151,668

5. *Domestic Help* (Section 28).

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year :—

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	567
(c) Retaining fee basis	...	...	...	...	...	—

(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year 1,458

(iii) Average period of assistance 44 days.

DENTAL REPORT.

The year under review has been a very difficult one for the Dental Service in the County. The advent of the National Health Service has dealt a severe blow to the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Services throughout the country and Lanarkshire has suffered a severe setback to its plans for the future. It remains to be seen if the protracted negotiations for a just salary scale and improved conditions of service will produce the recruits necessary to rebuild this vital service to the community or whether it must finally perish to the detriment of the nation.

In the early part of the year it became obvious that patients preferred to be treated by private practitioners in their own area rather than travel to and from what was, at that time, the only Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic in the County at Motherwell. To offset this tendency the Dental Department was set up in May, 1949, to unite and administer the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Arrangements were also made to hold regular inspection sessions at several of the Child Welfare Clinics and to open up further suitable treatment centres at Bellshill, Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Baillieston. This procedure was only partly successful because five resignations over a period of eight months rather eliminated the advantages we had hoped to achieve. I personally then took over the treatment at Motherwell, and assisted by Miss Hinshelwood at Bellshill, and Mr. Hay at Baillieston, a reasonable service was maintained.

During the year 67 school children were referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Motherwell for extractions under general anaesthesia, provision of partial dentures or orthodontic treatment. We were able to maintain the limited orthodontic service begun during 1948, but the demand or necessity for such a service is greatly in excess of our ability to overtake the work.

Following on the County Medical Officer's promise to the Western Regional Hospital Board we have maintained our dental service to the former County Sanatoria during the year. It is to be regretted that the Board has not yet managed to appoint a fulltime officer to undertake this essential treatment of the tuberculous patient.

The attached report gives details of the work carried out under the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service and at each of the hospitals concerned. Full details of the work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report 1948/49 of the Executive School Medical Officer on pages 27/28 and Table V at the end of that report.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT COMPLETED DURING 1949.

Scheme.	Total No. of Patients.		Attendances		Extractions.					Denture Cases.				Orthodontic Treatment.																		
	Male	Female			Local		Gen.	Teeth	Upper or Lower		Total	Re-make	Re-pair	Fillings, Cases	Teeth	Other Conservative Treatment	New Cases	Treat-ment	Cases under ances													
Child Welfare (Mothers)	—	141	697	51	93	51	634	27	59	145	3	6	21	63	39	—	—	—	—													
Child Welfare (Pre-school)	107	104	315	27	32	93	349	—	—	—	—	—	37	77	29	—	—	—	—													
School Children	33	34	330	13	15	19	85	12	—	12	—	2	1	1	2	19	22	35	—													
Cleland Hospital	16	18	82	15	20	9	54	2	5	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—													
Longriggend Hospital	—	30	85	37	46	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	12	15	9	—	—	—	—													
Lighburn Hospital	12	1	18	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Motherwell Hospital	2	8	12	4	6	5	39	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—													
Stonehouse Hospital	58	36	175	56	80	21	73	4	1	6	—	—	43	69	21	—	—	—	—													
Shotts Hospital	—	48	111	36	56	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	13	16	6	—	—	—	—													
Roadmeetings Hospital	2	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Glenlee Hospital	—	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—													
Hairmyres Hospital	65	16	276	72	107	—	—	7	5	17	—	2	43	61	40	—	—	—	—													
Social Welfare	—	2	10	—	—	1	12	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Total	295	445	2122	318	462	200	1247	57	72	201	3	13	171	303	153	19	22	35	35													

WILLIAM GIBSON,
Chief Dental Officer.

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, Section 28, which became operative on 5th July, 1948, provides that a Local Health Authority may make such arrangements as the Secretary of State may approve for providing domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill ; lying in ; an expectant mother ; mentally defective ; aged ; or a child not over school age within the meaning of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946.

The proposals under this Section for carrying through the Scheme were approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland on 3rd July, 1948. They are contained in the Annual Report for 1948, pages 205 to 213.

The category of household embraced in the above groups has widened the scope of the service enormously compared to that in operation prior to the coming into force of the new Act. It was expected as the Scheme became known to the medical practitioners, nurses, and the general public that there would be an increase in the number of applications received and this became evident in the latter part of 1948. Steps were immediately taken to appoint a Supervisor, enrol additional Helps and re-organise the office procedure to facilitate the assignment of Domestic Helps and the payment of their wages.

It is too early to estimate the extent to which the Scheme will be required, but there has been a significant increase in the requests for the service as the following figures indicate.

Year.					Number of Households receiving service.
1947	...	...	...	...	718
1948	...	...	...	...	873
1949	...	...	...	...	1,436

The 1949 figure shews a percentage increase of 64 over the total for 1948 and a percentage increase of exactly 100 over the 1947 figure.

In the following table there is set forth the number of households who received assistance arranged according to District Council areas ; the categories of the persons helped ; the total number of helper hours ; the amount paid by the applicants ; the proportion of the fees payable by the Local Health Authority ; and the total fees paid to the Domestic Helps.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC

District Council Areas.	Estimated Population.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Domestic Helps Employed.	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICE		REASONS NECESSARY	
				Number	Percentage to Occupied Houses.	Illness.	Maternity.
I. Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	8,667	2,140	16	42	1.96	3	38
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc. ...	15,900	3,926	24	64	1.63	21	39
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc.	24,073	5,944	28	64	1.08	18	38
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc. ...	36,203	8,939	73	204	2.28	81	105
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	22,571	5,573	43	114	2.05	38	61
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, Uddingston, etc. ...	59,000	14,568	85	244	1.67	111	100
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc.	36,422	8,993	34	100	1.11	31	62
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc. ...	42,606	10,520	64	204	1.94	101	82
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc. ...	64,966	16,041	108	352	2.19	136	185
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,932	477	4	4	0.84	—	4
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	7,189	1,775	13	44	2.47	23	20
	319,529	78,896	492	1,436	1.82	563	734

HELP DURING THE YEAR 1949.

STATISTICAL DOMESTIC HELP.

	Aged.*	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicant.			Amount paid by L.H.A.			Total Fees paid to Helpers.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	—	1	—	5,160	122	17	5	264	2	7	387	0	0
Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc.	3	—	1	17,509	199	11	3	1,115	2	0	1,314	0	7
Earl Luke, Earnworth, Lanark, etc.	2	4	2	14,235	201	19	10	869	8	7	1,071	8	5
Markhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc. ...	11	2	5	64,109	611	19	6	4,200	7	3	4,810	8	6
Plantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	3	6	6	30,128	375	10	8	1,895	11	5	2,268	4	1
Bothwell, Bellshill, Biddington, etc. ...	8	3	22	88,843	844	19	0	5,864	12	0	6,702	2	1
Botts, Newmains, Parkhill, etc.	4	—	3	27,627	328	16	0	1,745	11	2	2,073	17	10
Bambuslang, Butherglen, Burnmuir, etc. ...	11	1	9	69,723	851	16	11	4,404	17	3	5,245	6	9
Bailieston, Shopbriggs, Cryston, etc. ...	10	3	18	117,190	1,585	10	8	7,256	14	5	8,835	4	5
Biggar Burgh	—	—	—	444	9	11	9	23	14	3	33	6	0
Lanark Burgh	1	—	—	7,748	118	14	3	462	16	8	581	2	9
	53	20	66	442,716	5,251	7	3	28,102	17	7	33,322	1	5

*See paragraph immediately following.

The distribution of the categories has followed more or less the medical certificates supplied by the Doctors and, for that reason, the number of aged people receiving the services of a Domestic Help, as shown in the table, would appear to be understated as many old people had a definite illness appearing on the certificates and on that account they have been included under the Column " Illness."

The service was provided by a total of 492 Helps, 455 of whom attended in households for ordinary domestic duties, while 37, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.

It will be observed that by far the largest proportion of households requiring assistance was in No. IX District, i.e. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc. where approximately one-quarter of the total help was provided. The next largest Districts were No. VI representing 17 per cent. of the total, No. IV and No. VIII each representing 14 per cent. of the total and No. V representing 8 per cent. of the total.

Over all the Districts almost two out of every 100 households received the services of a Domestic Help.

The following Table sets forth the number of helper hours in the total number of households attended as well as in the general groups of households and in those of T.B. patients.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC HELP DURING THE YEAR 1949.

	Total No. of Domestic Helps employed.	Total No. of Helper Hours.	Average No. of Helper Hours per Help.	Total No. of Households attended.	Average No. of Helper Hours per house- hold attended.
All Cases ...	492	442,716	899.83	1,436	308.3
General House- holds ...	455	401,828	883.13	1,370	293.3
T.B. House- holds ...	37	40,888	1,105.09	66	619.5

It will be seen that the average number of hours per Help is much greater in the T.B. households. This, of course, is expected since T.B. patients require longer and more consistent service.

The sums paid by the Local Health Authority to the Domestic Helps throughout the year totalled £33,322 1s. 5d. This is a considerable increase over the years 1947 and 1948 when the respective amounts were £5,798 13s. 0d. and £9,800 5s. 11d. The proportion of the fees received from the applicants for the year 1949 amounted to £5,251 7s. 3d. or 15 per cent. compared to £1,678 1s. 3d. or 28 per cent. in 1947 and £2,912 2s. 5d. or 28 per cent in 1948.

Appointment of Supervisor.—In February appointment was made of a Supervisor. Her duties embrace recruitment of new Helps ; visitation of the Helps in their own homes and at their work ; interviewing applicants for domestic assistance and propaganda. The adequate oversight of the present large panel of Helps cannot be undertaken by one Supervisor and additional appointments to this Staff will become necessary in the near future.

Scale of Charges to Applicants.—Each applicant is assessed in accordance with the scale approved by the Local Health Authority. The scale is a generous one and, on the whole, is meeting with general acceptance. It is hoped soon that certain anomalies which are coming to notice will be adjusted.

Payments to Domestic Helps.—The payment of the Helps entails an enormous amount of accounting. The attendance slips are checked daily as they are received and paybills prepared immediately. This procedure is ensuring that the wages are not unduly delayed.

NANNIE SCHEME.

No. of days in Attendance.	No. of Cases.	Amount paid by Patient.		
		£	s.	d.
1	3	0	3	6
3	4	0	6	10
4	2	0	14	0
5	1	0	5	0
6	2	0	11	6
7	1	0	8	2
9	1	0	6	0
10	5	2	18	8
11	1	1	0	2
12	2	1	9	0
13	4	4	0	2
14	1	1	10	4
15	5	4	16	5
16	6	5	10	7
17	3	2	19	9
19	1	1	11	8
22	2	2	12	7
24	2	2	4	9
26	1	0	17	4
27	1	1	9	3
31	1	4	5	3
33	1	4	4	0
35	1	5	17	1
36	2	3	0	4
40	2	4	10	0
42	1	4	0	8
43	1	1	15	10
46	1	1	3	0
49	1	7	16	2
50	2	5	0	0
72	2	13	10	0
74	1	1	8	2
78	1	3	5	0
91	1	3	16	6
	<hr/> 66	<hr/> £99 7 8 <hr/>		

1,163 individual farms were visited out of a total of 1,197 registered premises, leaving 34 unvisited during the year.

As a result of advice from Milk Officers the following renewal of equipment and appliances was effected during the year :—

Milking machines	...	...	...	...	9
Tubes for milking machines	...	...	...	...	40
Receiving Tanks	...	...	...	...	5
Milk coolers	...	...	...	...	7
Sieves	...	...	...	...	5
Strip cups	...	...	...	...	3
Milk churns	...	...	...	...	20
Milk pails	...	...	...	...	3

Milk (Special Designations) Orders and Attested Herds.

On 31st December, 1949, the number of licence holders in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

Producer's Licence :—

Certified milk	...	...	...	...	...	32
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	697
Standard milk	...	...	...	...	...	66
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	7

Dealer's Licence :—

Certified milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Certified milk and tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	7
Certified milk, tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	5
Certified milk and pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	...	37
Tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	...	...	85

The following licences were granted during the year :—

(a) *Producer's* :—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	70
Standard	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 85 <hr/>

(b) *Dealer's* :—

Certified	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculin tested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heat treated	...	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/> 5 <hr/>

(c) *Licences revoked* —

There were 1,318 Attested Herds, 712 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 169 non-graded and the remaining 437 were not registered.

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken by the Milk Officers at producers' premises during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.			Certified	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.
Under	30,000	...	247	1,263	168
„	100,000	...	14	211	38
„	200,000	...	3	77	10
Over	200,000	...	9	132	24
			<hr/> 273	<hr/> 1,683	<hr/> 240 <hr/>
Coliform Bacilli present in one-tenth of a ml.			51	—	—
Coliform Bacilli present in one-hundredth of a ml.			—	193	43

Of the 2,196 samples of graded milk taken 1,832, or 83·4 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Orders ; 364 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

77 exceeded the bacterial count.

182 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

105 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 213 producers. There were, therefore, 527 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk supplies were found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year :—

Milk Fat, per cent.		Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Non-fatty Solids, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	
Under					Under				
3·0	...	—	4	—	8·5	2	14	3	
3·0	...	—	4	2	8·5	5	50	13	
3·1	...	1	3	1	8·6	9	91	15	
3·2	...	4	11	2	8·7	18	149	24	
3·3	...	2	20	2	8·8	23	173	22	
3·4	...	4	17	4	8·9	25	144	17	
3·5	...	6	36	5	9·0	24	112	11	
3·6	...	5	55	11	9·1	13	59	4	
3·7	...	3	56	10	9·2	9	17	4	
3·8	...	14	57	9	9·3	2	2	1	
3·9	...	11	49	10	9·4	1	1	—	
4·0					9·5				
and over	...	81	500	58	and over	—	—	—	
		131	812	114			131	812	114

The following table gives the results of bacteriological examination of samples of graded milk taken at dealers' premises by the Food and Drugs Inspector during the year :—

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Certi- fied.	Tuberculin Tested.	Stan- dard.	Pasteur- ised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated
Under 30,000	20	401	3	—	15	—
„ 100,000	4	54	—	—	1	—
„ 200,000	2	31	2	—	—	—
Over 200,000	1	31	2	—	1	—
	27	517	7	—	17	—

Coliform Bacilli
present in one-
tenth of a ml.

13 — — — 3 —

Coliform Bacilli
present in one-
hundredth of a
ml.

— 81 4 30 — —

The Pasteurised and Heat Treated samples procured were not examined for bacteriological content but to comply with the Milk (Special Designations) (Amendment) Order (Scotland), 1944, viz.:—

- (a) *Pasteurised Milk*.—Presence or absence of coliform bacilli, reductase and phosphatase tests only. The following table shows the results obtained :—

Coliform Bacilli.—229 negative, 30 positive (as shown in table).

Reductase Test.—249 satisfactory, 10 decolourised before 12 noon.

Phosphatase Test.—258 sufficiently heat treated, and 1 grossly under treated.

- (b) *Heat Treated Milk*.—Examined for reductase and phosphatase tests only.

Reductase Test.—6 satisfactory, 2 decolourised before 12 noon.

Phosphatase Test.—8 sufficiently heat treated.

Of the 835 samples of graded milk taken, 691, or 82·7 per cent., complied with the bacteriological requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order ; 144 samples did not comply in the following respects :—

13 exceeded the bacterial count.

102 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

29 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The samples which did not conform to the bacteriological requirements were obtained from 43 producers and 17 dealers. There were, therefore, 87 producers of graded milk in the County whose milk on being sampled at distributors' premises was found to be free from bacteriological contamination throughout the year.

The following table gives the results of chemical examination of graded milk taken during the year :—

Milk Fat, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated. Non-fatty Solids, per cent.	Certified.	Tuberculin Tested.	Standard.	Pasteurised.	T.T. Pasteurised.	Heat Treated.
Under							Under					
3·0	—	5	—	—	—	—	8·5	—	8	—	—	—
3·0	1	17	—	2	—	—	8·5	—	48	2	2	—
3·1	—	19	1	2	—	—	8·6	2	73	—	12	—
3·2	—	31	1	3	—	—	8·7	—	116	2	30	1
3·3	—	32	4	14	—	1	8·8	—	134	4	52	3
3·4	—	46	2	8	—	2	8·9	—	175	4	46	2
3·5	2	69	1	19	—	—	9·0	1	79	5	13	1
3·6	—	81	3	26	2	1	9·1	—	27	—	3	—
3·7	—	73	2	28	1	1	9·2	—	5	—	1	—
3·8	—	75	—	20	—	1	9·3	—	2	—	—	—
3·9	—	56	1	16	1	—	9·4	—	—	—	—	—
4·0 and over	—	163	2	21	3	1	9·5 and over	—	—	—	—	—
	3	667	17	159	7	7		3	667	17	159	7

Milk Supplied to School Children.

Eight samples were taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector from supplies on delivery to the bottling premises, and 1 of these samples did not comply with the bacteriological standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

1 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

This sample was procured on delivery from a producer in Lanarkshire.

One hundred and seventy-three bottles of milk were procured on delivery to schools, and thirteen samples did not conform to the standard for graded milk in the following respects :—

12 showed the presence of coliform bacilli.

1 exceeded the bacterial count and coliform bacilli were also present.

The sources of these samples were not known.

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examinations carried out :—

Bacteriological Examination of School Milk Supplies.

No. of Bacteria per 1 ml.	Jan. to Mar.		Apr. to June.		July to Sept.		Oct. to Dec.		Total.	
	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.	Bulk.	Bott.
Under 30,000	4	53	—	49	—	16	3	38	7	156
„ 100,000	1	6	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	11
„ 200,000	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Over 200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	5	61	—	52	—	16	3	44	8	173

Coliform Bacilli present in one- hundredth of a ml. ...	—	2	—	5	—	2	1	4	1	13
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

The following table gives the result of chemical examination of 177 samples as delivered to the various schools and dealers :—

Milk Fat per cent.	No.	Solids not Fat per cent.	No.
2.5	—	8.1	—
2.6	—	8.2	—
2.8	—	8.3	—
2.9	—	8.4	—
3.0	1	8.5	—
3.1	1	8.6	10
3.2	2	8.7	15
3.3	7	8.8	73
3.4	12	8.9	55
3.5	21	9.0	23
3.6	42	9.1	1
3.7	41	9.2	—
3.8	24	9.3	—
3.9	14	9.4	—
4.0 and over	12		
	<u>177</u>		<u>177</u>

Cleanliness of Non-Graded Milk.

During the year 515 samples of milk were taken at Dairy Farms by the Milk Officers for examination in the chemical and bacteriological laboratories.

Four hundred and two samples were submitted to the Hiscox Test ; 107 samples submitted to bacteriological examination ; 2 to the Resazurin Test ; and 4 to the Reductase Test.

The following table summarises the result of the Hiscox Test :—

Hiscox Test.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total
Number satisfactory ...	8	12	30	20	41	15	2	26	19	27	18	9	227
Number unsatisfactory	1	1	13	16	8	19	15	51	29	9	11	2	175
Percentage unsatisfactory	11.1	7.69	30.23	44.4	16.32	55.8	88.2	66.2	60.41	25.37	37.9	18.1	43.53

One hundred and seven samples were submitted to bacteriological examination and 24 failed to comply to the standard with regard to the bacterial count or the presence of coliform bacilli.

Two samples were submitted to the Resazurin Test and all complied with the required standard.

Four samples were examined for Reductase, two found satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

The 201 unsatisfactory samples were taken from 122 producers. All disconform results are notified to the producers in writing and a Milk Officer visits the farm to give advice on methods of production and cleanliness of utensils. The follow-up is continued in all cases until the supply conforms to the required standard.

Forty-four samples were examined for tubercle bacilli and 1 found positive on biological examination.

Biological Examination of Milk.

	Certi- fied.	Tuber- culin Tested.	Stan- dard.	Ordin- ary.	Pasteur- ised.	School.	Total.
Samples examined ...	1	13	58	44	—	—	116
Number positive ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Percentage positive ...	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	0.86

The number of biological examinations was limited by scarcity of guinea pigs.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds.

Under the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as from 31st March, 1938.

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out during the year :—

Herds registered	...	...	...	1,197
Herds inspected	...	...	...	1,825
Cows examined	...	...	...	63,450
Cows with abnormal condition of udder :—				
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	10
Mastitis	...	...	...	76

Report of the County Sanitary Inspector

HOUSING.

In terms of the Regulations under the Housing Acts, the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs show briefly the work carried out by the Department during the year 1949 :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	...	9,512
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1,911
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	...	...	...	222
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water closet				2,553
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1)	...	...	...	—
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit	...	...	...	—
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3)	...	...	...	—
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4)	...	...	...	—

No schemes under Part I of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, relating to Clearance or Improvement of Unhealthy Areas, were in contemplation.

Slum Clearance.

In view of the present policy of priority in the provision of new houses for families without houses and overcrowded families, no Representations under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were submitted to the Local Authority owing to the lack of alternative accommodation for the occupiers. Some progress, however, was made during the year towards the removal of insanitary houses, and 44 undertakings agreeing to closure were received from owners, resulting in 238 houses being closed, and 138 of these demolished.

Overcrowding.

During the year a total of 1,914 new houses of permanent construction—160 three-apartment, 1,473 four-apartment and 281 five-apartment—were completed and occupied by families living in overcrowded conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 10,602. The families were decrowded from 1,583 existing houses, viz., 283 one-apartment, 982 two-apartment, 260 three-apartment, 47 four-apartment, 10 five-apartment and one six-apartment, in addition to 331 families each living in a room as a sub-tenant.

In addition 90 temporary houses were completed and occupied during the year under review, resulting in a further 318 persons being displaced.

Included in the foregoing figures are 127 families in which at least one member was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 534 families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

The following tables show the location and sizes of houses allocated together with the number of persons displaced :—

Permanent Houses.

Parish.	Locality.	Houses Allocated.			Persons Displaced.
		3-Apt.	4-Apt.	5-Apt.	
Avondale	... Strathaven	—	16	—	63
Biggar	... Biggar	—	12	—	58
Bothwell	... Bellshill	—	192	106	1,946
Bothwell	... *Holytown	—	10	—	41
Bothwell	... Newarthill	75	170	—	1,233
Bothwell	... *New Stevenston	—	4	8	93
Bothwell	... Tannochside	—	100	—	718
Cadder	.. Cadder	—	8	—	47

Permanent Houses.—CONTD.

Parish.	Locality.	Houses Allocated.			Persons Displaced.
		3-Apt.	4-Apt.	5-Apt.	
Cadder ...	Chryston ...	—	94	—	575
Cadder ...	Glenboig ...	—	30	16	301
Carluke ...	Carluke ...	—	32	14	313
Carluke ...	Kilncadzow ...	—	4	—	9
Cambuslang ...	Cambuslang ...	26	52	—	504
Cambusnethan ...	Newmains ...	—	106	—	584
Carmichael ...	*Rigside ...	—	16	—	69
Carnwath ...	Auchengray ...	—	4	—	20
Carnwath ...	Braehead ...	—	12	—	42
Carnwath ...	Carnwath ...	—	22	—	97
Carnwath ...	Forth ...	—	40	16	278
Carnwath ...	*Forth ...	—	22	—	86
Carstairs ...	Ravenstruther ...	—	8	—	25
Carstairs ...	Shodhillmill ...	—	8	—	28
Dalserf ...	Larkhall ...	—	114	54	1,021
Douglas ...	*Douglas ...	—	147	—	557
Glasgow ...	Springboig ...	26	18	11	285
Lanark ...	Cartland ...	—	8	—	31
Lanark ...	Cleghorn ...	—	18	—	67
Lesmahagow ...	Blackwood ...	—	32	26	371
Lesmahagow ...	Boghead ...	—	8	—	44
Lesmahagow ...	Devonburn ...	—	8	—	32
Lesmahagow ...	Draffan ...	—	8	—	34
Lesmahagow ...	*Lesmahagow ...	—	8	—	23
New Monkland ...	Caldercruix ...	25	40	—	334
Old Monkland ...	Bargeddie ...	8	24	—	201
Shotts ...	Cleland ...	—	8	—	36
Shotts ...	Harthill ...	—	2	—	11
Stonehouse ...	Stonehouse ...	—	42	30	329
Walston ...	Walston ...	—	4	—	15
Walston ...	Elsrickle ...	—	12	—	48
Wiston and Roberton ...	Roberton ...	—	6	—	20
Wiston and Roberton ...	Wiston ...	—	4	—	13
Totals ...		160	1,473	281	10,602

*Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association.

Temporary Houses.

Parish.	Locality.		Houses Allocated.	Persons Displaced.
Cadder	Auchinairn ...	47	151
Carluke	Burnwood Camp, Carluke ...	*43	167
Totals ...		...	90	318

*Reconstructed Huts.

There were at the close of the year 1,551 additional houses in various stages of construction throughout the County, including 250 being erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Insanitary Dwellings.

Although no action was taken by the Local Authority under Section 20 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925, and Section 40 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919, for the introduction of inside water supply and water closets, action, where necessary, was taken under Section 246 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied to the County of Lanark by Section 234 of the Lanarkshire County Council Order Confirmation Act, 1939. Difficulties were experienced, but some further progress has been made.

Rural Housing.

During the year 103 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 33 in non-rural areas were inspected. 27 of the houses in rural areas and 9 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation; 15 and 5 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house; and 22 and 15 respectively were without a separate water closet.

Accommodation for Seasonal Workers.—The total intimations received from employers as to the number of workers proposed to be employed was 8, and 6 applications by farmers for the approval of the Local Authority with regard to accommodation were also received during the year.

Visits of inspection were made where seasonal workers were accommodated, the workers being mainly engaged with potato crops. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939.

The number of applications by tenants for a certificate of the Local Authority as to the insanitary state of repair of their dwellings was 177. In every instance a careful inspection of the premises was made, and a report submitted for the consideration of the Committee. Including applications still to be dealt with from the preceding year, certificates were granted in 151 cases, 1 was refused and 15 continued.

Intimation was sent to the owner of each dwelling, giving details of the defects found, and, in many cases, repairs were immediately carried out.

Applications by Landlords.—Applications were received from owners of 21 houses in respect of which certificates had previously been granted to the tenants, requesting a report of the Local Authority to the effect that the houses were now in a reasonable state of repair. Including those continued from the previous year, reports were granted in 7 cases.

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings.

There was a further increase in the number of ruinous and dangerous buildings reported during the year and 102 Notices were served on owners requiring them, in terms of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, as applied to the County by Section 10 (2) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1908, to take down or secure such building. In the majority of cases immediate steps were taken to have repairs carried out or the dangerous buildings demolished, and the remainder are still being dealt with.

Prosecutions.—The owners of 4 properties were prosecuted for failing to secure dangerous buildings and the necessary work was duly carried out in each case.

Drainage.

There are now 65 Special Drainage Districts within the County, two new districts having been formed during the year to include Carstairs Junction and Rigside. No serious complaints as to the public sewerage systems were recorded.

Water Supply.

The water supply from the various reservoirs belonging to the Local Authority was more than sufficient to meet all demands, except during the drought in Summer. Complaints were received as to local deficiencies but these were mostly found to be due to defective service pipes, and, on being brought to the notice of the respective owners, were remedied in every instance.

Water Samples.—During the year 200 routine samples of water were taken by the Sanitary Staff from public supplies at various places, and all were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. As the result of complaints received 70 samples were

also taken from private supplies and submitted for analysis. Action was taken where found necessary.

Scavenging.

At a special meeting held on 6th April the County Council approved of the combination of all the existing Special Scavenging Districts with effect from 16th May. The combined district is now known as the County Special Scavenging District.

In the First District Council Area the work of collection and disposal of refuse was carried out wholly by contractors; in the Third, Seventh and Ninth District Council Areas some contractors were employed, while in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Areas the work was done wholly by staffs under the direct control of the District Councils.

During the period under review the work of scavenging was generally carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Salvage.—From the commencement of our operations in July, 1940, to December, 1949, the amount and value of material collected is as follows:—Waste paper 11,149 tons valued at £68,031, other material totalling 30,152 tons valued at £45,567, giving a total of all material—41,301 tons valued at £113,598.

Housing Schemes outwith the County Special Scavenging District.—The collection and removal of refuse weekly from the dwellings at the following Housing Schemes still outwith the Special Scavenging District was carried out by the Scavenging Staffs of the respective District Councils, viz.:—Mollinsburn, Moodiesburn, Bridgend, Mount Ellen, Craigendmuir, Marnoch, Gartness and Carnbroe. The refuse from the Agricultural workers' houses at Dillarburn, Lesmahagow; Ryelands, Strathaven; Leaburn, East Kilbride; Luggiebank; Chapelton; Coulter; Warrenhill, Thankerton; Robertson; Wiston; Libberton; Dolphinton; and Auchengray, Carnwath, was collected and removed weekly by Contractors.

Provision of Dustbins.—During the year 155 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of tenement houses within Special Scavenging Districts requiring them to provide proper covered galvanised-iron ashbins of specified cubic capacity. Owing to the difficulty of supplies, however,

a considerable period elapses before the necessary receptacles are provided and in several cases the matter was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings, in terms of Section 24 of the Act, being instituted, but it was not found necessary to take legal action, as the necessary ashbins were duly supplied.

Nuisances.

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 66,481 and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,029, comprising chiefly of leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,145 cases, and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where the Intimation had no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served, and these numbered 353.

Prosecutions.—Court proceedings were instituted against the owners of fifteen properties where nuisance condition still existed after service of the Statutory Notices. In ten of the cases the Respondents, after having the nuisances removed, were found liable in expenses. The remaining cases are still being dealt with.

Unfenced Mine Shafts.—Intimations were received in the course of the year from H.M. Inspector of Mines of the abandonment of certain mines, and calling the attention of the Local Authority to the provision of Section 26 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, requiring every shaft and outlet to be kept surrounded by a structure of a permanent character sufficient to prevent accidents, and making failure to comply with the requirement a nuisance within the meaning of Section 16 of the Public Health Act. The matter was taken up with the various owners, and in most cases precautions have been taken. Court proceedings have been instituted against one owner and in the remaining cases negotiations are proceeding with a view to the necessary work of protection being carried out.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection

with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County, and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rat Catchers was 420.

The number of trapping operations was 532 and gassing was carried out on 375 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 12,129, as well as 920 mice.

The various refuse dumps in the County were regularly inspected for the presence of rats, and where conditions warranted action was taken. Cyanogas and various poisons were used with satisfactory results.

Cinemas.

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained in the halls and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found in several premises, but these were attended to on being brought to the notice of the managers concerned.

Public Conveyances.

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be satisfactory.

Factories.

The total number of Factories on our register at the close of the year was 852—742 with mechanical power and 110 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 517, including 474 of factories with mechanical power and 43 of factories without mechanical power. The following cases found in the course of our routine inspections, and reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories, were dealt with :—Want of cleanliness, 31 ; inadequate ventilation, 3 ; insufficient sanitary conveniences, 16 ; unsuitable, 17 ; not separated for sexes, 1 ; other offences, 2. The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories :—

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER.

Aluminium	3	Iron Founding	12
Agricultural Implements	4	Industrial Furnishings	1
Aerated Waters	3	Joiner	56
Asphalte	2	Laundry	12
Artificial Stone	1	Leather Goods	15
Aircraft	1	Locomotive	3
Butcher	91	Motor Repairs	65
Baker	108	Moss Litter	2
Bricks	22	Moulding	2
Blacksmith	26	Metal Breaking	4
Bone Meal	1	Milk Bottling Tops	1
Briquettes	4	Nails	2
Bolts and Nuts	1	Oil Cakes	1
Bleaching	3	Oil Blending	2
Boiler-making	1	Printing	3
Boot Repairs	28	Paper-making	4
Bonded Store	1	Paintwork	3
Building Contractor	6	Plumber	8
Confectionery	5	Panel Beating	2
Concrete Blocks	13	Preserves	3
Cartwright	2	Pattern Making	1
Concrete Pipes	1	Quarry	4
Coopering	1	Rubber	1
Coalwashing	2	Roof Frames	1
Coachbuilding	5	Ropes and Twines	2
Cabinet-making	5	Radio Repairs	3
Chains	1	Sawmill	12
Cement	1	Steel-making	10
Chemical	4	Spinning and Weaving	6
Clothing	9	Stone Crushing	7
Chairs	1	Soap Works	1
Corn Grinding	2	Shoemaker	12
Dry Batteries	2	Saddler	1
Drugs	1	Telephones	1
Dressmaker	4	Tube-making	3
Dyeing	1	Tailor	5
Electricity Generation	6	Tile Works	6
Electrical Engineering	14	Tar	2
Enamelled Baths	1	Tyres	1
Fireclay	4	Waggons	5
Firewood	2	Wire Work	1
Firelighters	3	Wines	1
Golf Club Maker	1	Watchmaker	2
Graith	8	Wheels	1
General Engineering	21	Welding	2
Gasworks	4	Woodwork	4
Gut Scraping	1	Whinstone	4
Hamcurer	1		
Hosiery	9		
Ice Cream	1		
		Total	<u>742</u>

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED.

Blacksmith	13	Plumber	14
Boot Repairer	6	Painter	6
Baker	8	Photographer	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Rag Store	1
Canteen	1	Saddler	5
Concrete	1	Soap-boiler	1
Dressmaker	1	Shoemaker	8
Engineer	5	Tailor	13
Firelighter	1	Tripe-Dressing	1
Grain	1	Tinsmith	1
Knackery	1	Watchmaker	3
Joiner	10		
Motor Repairs	6	Total	110
Plant	1		

Fire Escapes.—Applications were received for certificates as to means of escape in case of fire and after the necessary work had been carried out to our satisfaction, certificates were granted in 19 cases.

Outworkers.—Two lists, containing 27 outworkers, were received and inspections were made of all the premises which were found in a satisfactory condition.

Public Schools.

The various public schools within the County were inspected and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible. The general cleanliness of the classrooms and lavatories was found to be satisfactory. During the year further progress was made in the introduction of modern sanitary conveniences in schools in the rural areas of the County.

Tents and Vans.

During the year 203 inspections of tents and vans were made, and, with several exceptions, all the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

Common Lodging-Houses.

The only registered common lodging-house in the County situated at Mossend was inspected regularly and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to satisfactory fire escapes being provided.

Dairies.

During the year 1,062 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff to dairy premises, and in several instances structural defects were reported and dealt with under the Local Authority's Bye-laws.

Registration.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 109, making a total of 1,470 registered dairies—1,193 producers and 277 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 68 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County Area. The approximate number of dairy animals found in registered byres was 24,000.

Exempted Premises.—The conditions and cleanliness of the 332 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 500.

Burgh of Biggar.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh, for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Burgh of Lanark.—There are two registered producer-retailers and two registered retailers of milk only, within the Burgh, and the premises were all found to be kept in satisfactory order.

Ice-Cream.

The Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, came into operation on 1st November, 1948, and since the primary inspection of all premises within the County for which applications have been made for registration experience has shown weaknesses in the Regulations in respect of registration of premises where different methods of manufacture are in operation, e.g. there is no distinction between premises where complete manufacture is being carried out; where manufacture is by cold mix powder only; and where the mix has been heat-treated in other premises and submitted to the final process of freezing in another establishment. Many premises are suitable for use for the second and third of these methods but are not suitable for the first.

These and other technical difficulties are rapidly being overcome and, whilst certain of the applicants do not appear yet to fully understand the requirements, generally speaking there has been a considerable degree of co-operation with the traders. In a number of instances very excellent progress has been made and ideal premises for the manufacture, etc., of ice-cream are replacing the former unsatisfactory back shop wherein ice-cream was manufactured and stored and in many instances other domestic work carried out.

The following table shows the position at the close of the year :—

	Premises.	Vehicles.
Number of certificates of registration in force at 31st December, 1948 ...	14	2
Number of applications for registration considered during 1949, including those carried over from 1948 ...	167	124
(i) Number granted ...	79	76
(ii) Number refused ...	8	7
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant ...	35	29
(iv) Number still not disposed of at 31st December, 1949 ...	31	9
Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1949 ...	—	1

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Owing to the general scarcity of suitable housing accommodation in certain districts of the County, the registration of houses let in lodgings is still in abeyance. Numerous inspections were made, however, of houses where single lodgers were kept, or apartments sub-let to families, and action was taken where gross overcrowding was found.

Offensive Trades.

There are now within the County five private slaughterhouses, situated as follows :—Carstairs Mains (Sheep only) ; Symington (Sheep only) ; Lanark (Knackery) ; Omoa (Knackery) and Dryfield, Kirkintilloch (Knackery). In the course of the year regular visits of inspection were made and the premises were all found in a clean condition.

Unsound Food and Food Inspection.

During the year there were 299 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored, and seizures, amounting to 10,792 lbs., were made by the Sanitary Staff.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc., and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

Pigstyes.

Regular inspections of pigstyes were made during the year, and, with a few exceptions, the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order and free from nuisance conditions.

Interments.

The interments carried out at the expense of the Local Authority under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health Act numbered 8—3 adults and 5 infants. The total shows a decrease of three from the previous year. The number of bodies claimed was 8 but "no sufficient person" undertook the burial. The total cost to the Local Authority amounted to £39 8s. 3d.

Burial Grounds.

The old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

JOHN FINNIE,
County Sanitary Inspector.

County Public Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, *8th March, 1949.*

BURGH OF BIGGAR.

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1949.

HOUSING.—Twelve permanent houses were completed and occupied during the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—No Representations under the Housing Acts were made during the year.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—No improvements were carried out during the year.

SEASONAL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.—No applications from employers or farmers were received during the year.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS.—No applications for certificates under the above Acts were received during the year.

DRAINAGE.—No serious complaints were received during the year regarding the sewerage or sewage disposal scheme in the Burgh.

WATER SUPPLY.—Several routine samples of water were taken in the Burgh during the year, all proving satisfactory.

DAIRIES.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

ICE-CREAM.—Regular inspections were made of ice-cream premises in the Burgh, all being found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner. At the end of the year Registration had been granted in respect of 3 premises (one for sale only) and alterations by the remaining applicant were nearing completion.

SCAVENGING.—The daily collection and removal of refuse continues to be satisfactorily carried out by a Contractor, the refuse being deposited in a coup at Oxgate. Owing to the considerable amount of indiscriminate tipping the coup became very untidy and unsatisfactory. Measures are being taken however, to mitigate this complaint.

The Public Convenience at Kirkstyle continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition. The work of providing additional lavatory accommodation at the Corn Exchange was in progress at the end of the year.

NUISANCES.—Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh area for the detection of nuisance conditions and in the few cases where such were found little trouble was experienced in having matters remedied.

CINEMAS.—The local cinema continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—A good standard of cleanliness continues to be maintained in the vehicles plying in the area.

FACTORIES.—There are 21 factories in the Burgh, 19 mechanical and 2 non-mechanical, comprising the following trades:—Sausage manufacturers, 5; Tailor, 1; Bakers, 2; Cabinetmakers, 1; Blacksmith, 1; Engineers, 3; Plumber, 1; Joiner, 1; Shoemaker, 1; Gas Works, 1; Motor Engineers, 4. The general standard of all the premises was found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.—The classrooms and lavatories in the two schools continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

TENTS AND VANS.—These are met with during the holiday season and, in general, conditions are satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—There are no registered common lodging-houses within the Burgh.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Burgh Slaughterhouse continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

UNSOOUND FOOD.—Several inspections of food in the shops in the Burgh were carried out during the year, and the items seized as unsound were removed. The standard of cleanliness in these shops was found to be high.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.—The services of the County Rat Catcher were engaged to deal with an infestation of rats at Oxgate Coup. Several private premises were also dealt with, all with satisfactory results.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—The burial grounds were kept in good order and interments were carried out satisfactorily.

JOHN FINNIE,
County and Burgh Sanitary Inspector.

County Public Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, 10th February, 1950.

Report of the County Building Inspector

BUILDING BY-LAWS.

The total number of plans lodged for approval amounted to 1,501, 289 of which were for planning only.

The nature of the buildings as indicated by the plans lodged were as follows :—

NEW BUILDINGS.—Houses and shops, 117 ; workshops, 41 ; public buildings, 16 ; and other buildings, 527 ; total plans, 701.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MODE OF OCCUPANCY.—Houses and shops, 320 ; workshops, 54 ; public buildings, 47 ; and other buildings, 90 ; total plans, 511.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building By-laws, 25 plans were received and approval granted for various erections of a minor character.

The buildings were regularly inspected during the progress of the works, and the drains and sanitary fittings smoke-tested.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

No applications under Section 111 of the above Act were received for the erection of two-apartment houses.

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1946.

1,647 houses erected by the Local Authority, and 213 houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd., were inspected and reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1938.

Building operations in connection with alterations and improvements to 4 houses for the accommodation of agricultural workers or others whose economic condition is substantially the same as such workers, were completed during the year and reported on to the County Clerk with a view to issue of Certificate " B " to the respective owners.

Temporary Housing.

17 houses erected by the Ministry of Works were completed and accepted by the County Council during the year.

Control of Civil Building Regulations.

397 applications for licences to erect new houses, alter and repair existing houses, were received during the year, and 239 licences, amounting to £93,935 granted. The properties referred to in these applications were inspected and, where necessary, reports forwarded to the Ministry of Works.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1949, IN ACCORDANCE WITH BY-LAWS 41 AND 51, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS.					ALTERATIONS.			
	Houses and Shops.	Work-shops.	Public Build-ings.	Others. †		Houses and Shops. *	Work-shops.	Public Build-ings.	Others. ‡
Avondale ...	7	1	1	20		17	1	3	7
Biggar ...	1	—	—	—		2	—	1	—
Blantyre ...	1	3	—	20		3	2	1	2
Bothwell ...	15	5	6	61		26	12	13	11
Cadder ...	12	2	—	45		20	5	6	3
Cambuslang ...	1	1	—	38		12	8	—	1
Cambusnethan ...	3	2	—	14		7	4	2	6
Carluke ...	4	1	—	27		23	3	2	3
Carmichael ...	4	—	—	3		1	—	—	1
Carmunnock ...	—	—	—	3		6	—	—	—
Carnwath ...	1	—	1	15		30	2	4	10
Carstairs ...	2	2	—	6		4	—	—	—
Coulter ...	1	—	—	—		5	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	—	4		—	—	—	—
Crawford ...	1	—	—	5		3	—	1	—
Crawfordjohn ...	—	—	—	2		3	—	1	3
Dalserf ...	3	5	1	22		18	1	2	1
Dalziel ...	—	—	—	4		—	—	—	—
Dolphinton ...	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Douglas ...	3	—	2	2		9	1	1	—
Dunsyre ...	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
East Kilbride ...	10	2	—	23		19	2	1	6
Glassford ...	2	—	—	3		5	—	—	2
Glasgow ...	1	3	—	25		5	—	1	1
Hamilton ...	4	1	—	4		5	—	—	—
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1
Lanark ...	3	—	—	8		4	2	1	5
Liberton ...	2	—	—	6		1	—	—	—
Lesmahagow ...	8	2	1	22		17	3	—	7
New Monkland ...	7	—	—	13		8	—	2	5
Old Monkland ...	7	6	1	57		24	2	2	5
Pettinain ...	—	—	—	1		2	—	—	1
Rutherglen ...	2	—	1	29		10	4	1	—
Shotts ...	9	5	1	36		16	2	—	7
Stonehouse ...	—	—	1	8		11	—	1	1
Symington ...	2	—	—	—		2	—	1	1
Walston ...	1	—	—	1		1	—	—	—
Wiston and Robertson ...	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—
Total ...	117	41	16	527		320	54	47	90

† Includes 275 lock-up garages, 59 stores, 36 glasshouses, 17 byres, 17 offices, 17 piggeries, 15 hay sheds, 14 implement sheds, 11 poultry houses, 10 recreational premises, 9 shelters, 8 electrical sub-stations, 6 cattle courts, 5 lavatories, 4 canteens, 4 stables, 3 pet animal houses, 2 pumping stations, 2 wash-houses, 1 dairy premises, 1 public convenience, 1 hobbies workshop, 1 recorder house, 1 boiler house, 1 ambulance room, 1 neutralizing pit, 1 manure pit, 1 pay-box, 1 dormitory, 1 petrol service kiosk, 1 surgery and 1 oxygen house.

* Includes plans for additions to dwelling-houses. In this way 33 apartments were added to 20 houses.

‡ Includes 26 byres, 16 licensed premises, 14 dairy premises, 9 recreational premises, 5 stores, 4 canteens, 3 offices, 3 tea-rooms, 2 greenhouses, 2 lock-up garages, 2 surgeries, 1 boiler house, 1 piggery, 1 bothy and 1 lavatory.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH
IN PLANS SUBMITTED UNDER BY-LAWS REGULATING THE
BUILDING OR RE-BUILDING OF HOUSES OR BUILDINGS DURING
1949.

PARISH.	NEW BUILDINGS OF						Shops.	TOTAL.
	One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards.			
Avondale	—	—	1	22	1	—	—	24
Biggar	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Blantyre	—	—	—	46	8	—	—	54
Bothwell	—	—	12	286	30	7	—	335
Cadder	—	—	6	42	2	9	—	59
Cambuslang	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	9
Cambusnethan	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	39
Carluke	—	—	1	9	—	1	—	11
Carmichael	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	9
Carmunnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnwath	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carstairs	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	86
Coulter	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Covington and Thankerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Crawfordjohn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalserf	—	—	1	56	9	—	—	66
Dalziel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphinton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Dunsyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	—	—	—	219	1	—	—	220
Glassford	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
Glasgow	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hamilton	—	—	—	8	2	1	—	11
Lamington and Wandel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Liberton	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Lesmahagow	—	—	—	108	—	1	—	109
New Monkland	—	—	16	55	—	1	—	72
Old Monkland	—	—	—	6	2	6	—	14
Pettinain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen	—	—	12	54	60	—	—	126
Shotts	—	—	3	74	—	4	—	81
Stonehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symington	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Walston	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Wiston and Robertson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	58	1,150	119	37	—	1,364

ALEXANDER FRAME,
County Building Inspector.

County Public Health Department,
Beckford Street,
Hamilton, 28th February, 1949.

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES, Etc.

As General Superintendent of Abattoirs and County Meat Inspector, I have to submit the following report for the year 1949 :—

It will be observed from Table I. that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 49,809, out of which 8,734 animals were found to contain disease in some form.

Of the 8,734, there were 416 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 8,318 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 17·53 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 17·63 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 7,275 cattle slaughtered at the various abattoirs, 1 was sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order, which was totally condemned.

Tables II. and III. show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animal slaughtered and the extent to which disease was prevalent, both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV. shows the number of organs and the diseases for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs.

ALFRED NIMMO.

TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.											
		Tuberculosis.						Other Diseases.					
		Carcases.				Organs only		Carcases.				Organs only.	
Class.	Number.	Wholly		Partially.				Wholly.		Partially.			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cows ...	2,972	55	1·85	84	2·83	997	33·55	63	2·12	33	1·11	1,618	54·44
Heifers ...	1,612	7	·43	17	1·05	184	11·414	16	·99	6	·37	845	52·42
Bulls ...	168	—	—	—	—	13	7·74	1	·59	—	—	39	23·21
Bullocks ...	2,523	2	·08	12	·48	213	8·44	—	—	23	·91	1,796	71·19
Calves ...	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	22·96	6	4·44	3	2·22
Sheep ...	39,614	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	·09	11	·03	2,589	6·54
Swine ...	2,785	2	·07	1	·03	8	·29	9	·32	1	·03	13	·47
Total ...	49,809	66	·13	114	·23	1,415	2·84	156	·31	80	·16	6,903	13·86

Bellshill.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.						
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.			
		Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
Class.	Number	Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows ...	832	17	34	374	7	4	309	
Heifers ...	444	3	6	56	1	3	266	
Bulls ...	16	—	—	1	—	—	12	
Bullocks ...	964	—	5	98	—	8	633	
Calves ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Sheep ...	14,109	—	—	—	5	3	946	
Swine ...	37	—	1	7	8	1	9	
Total ...	16,405	20	46	536	22	19	2,177	

Bellshill.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Died in Transit ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dropsy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Navel Ill	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Pyæmia	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	6
Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Septic Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Metritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sarcoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	8	2	—	1	2	9	6	28

Carlruke.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs. only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine	2,663	2	—	40	2	—	381
Total	2,663	2	—	40	2	—	381

Carlisle.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

<i>Carlisle Slaughterhouse.</i>	Tuber- culosis.	Abscess.	Conges- tion.	Cyst.	Pleurisy.	Pneu- monia.	Total
Heads ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	40
Tongues ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs ...	32	—	312	—	24	28	396
Hearts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	—	—	—	19	—	—	19
Stomachs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
	76	—	312	19	24	28	459

Larkhall.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.			Carcases.		
		Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs only.
Cows ...	627	12	14	138	2	11	668
Heifers ...	283	2	1	9	2	—	271
Bulls ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	11
Bullocks ...	583	2	—	13	—	—	605
Calves ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sheep ...	8,603	—	—	—	5	3	840
Swine ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	10,138	16	15	160	9	14	2,398

Larkhall.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Dropsy	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyaemia	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	4
Septic Metritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	7	2	—	—	—	8	—	17

Strathaven.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	888	20	18	307	52	16	408
Heifers ...	407	2	5	81	13	3	110
Bulls ...	93	—	—	8	1	—	15
Bullocks ...	219	—	2	30	1	2	120
Calves ...	131	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	5,961	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine ...	54	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	7,753	22	25	427	67	21	653

Strathaven.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Actinomycosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Black Leg ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dropsy ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	10
Emaciation ...	5	1	1	—	7	9	—	23
Fever ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Injury ...	16	3	—	2	2	17	—	40
Johne's Disease ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Nephritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pyaemia ...	4	4	—	—	4	2	—	14
Septic Mastitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Metritis ...	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Septic Pneumonia ...	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
Septic Pericarditis ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Septic Sores ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	67	16	2	2	32	29	—	148

Shotts.—TABLE II.—ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Animals Slaughtered		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.					
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	625	6	18	178	2	2	233
Heifers ...	478	—	5	38	—	—	198
Bulls ...	38	—	—	4	—	—	1
Bullocks ...	757	—	5	72	—	13	438
Calves ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep ...	10,941	—	—	—	3	—	473
Swine ...	11	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total ...	12,850	6	28	292	6	15	1,345

Shotts.—TABLE III.—OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED.

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Injury	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Emaciation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	4	—	—	2	—	3	1	10

Private Slaughterhouses.

TABLE II.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Calves.	Slaughtered. Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	168	—
Symington	—	—	40,990	—
Total	—	—	41,158	—

TABLE III.—ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Symington Slaughterhouse.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 40,990	—	—	—	9	3	193
Total	—	—	—	9	3	193

Symington Slaughterhouse.

	Abscess.	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Total.
Heads	—	—	—	—
Tongues	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	—	—
Hearts	—	—	—	—
Livers	24	4	153	181
Stomachs	—	—	—	—
Bowels	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—
Uteri	—	—	—	—
Feet	—	—	—	—
Plucks	13	—	—	13
	37	4	153	194

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CON-
DEMNED.*Bellshill Slaughterhouse, Larkhall Slaughterhouse, Shotts Slaughterhouse,*

Organs Condemned.	Cysts.																							Total.		
	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Distomatosis.	Mammitis.	Neoplasms.	Bacterial Necrosis.	Fatty Degeneration.	Strongylosis.	Angioma.	John's Disease.	Pyæmia.	Nephritis.	Emphysema.	Cistal.	Echinococcus.	Coenurus Cerebralis.	Pentastomatosis	Cysticercus Tenicollis.		Cysticercus Bovis.	
Heads ...	313	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	346	
Tongues ...	140	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	170	
Lungs ...	1,293	71	—	—	223	22	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	1,708	
Hearts ...	61	9	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	
Livers ...	212	453	—	—	—	—	2,104	3,203	—	—	—	—	129	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,210	
Stomach ...	83	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	
Bowels ...	130	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	180	
Kidneys ...	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	
Udders ...	40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,152	
Uteri ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prem ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pluck ...	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
Total ...	2,287	769	39	31	223	22	2,104	3,293	1,111	—	—	—	129	109	39	—	23	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	12	10,204

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

Below are tables showing in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected at the above places. It has been arranged to carry on the work of meat inspection at these places in conjunction with the County staff by the appointment of the officials who carried out the work for these burghs previous to the County taking over the responsibility. It might be said that, meantime, nothing has been changed there, except that the returns are directed to the County Public Health Department, Hamilton. They are given here, and show in detail the exact position at these places.

Generally speaking, my opinion is that the arrangements under the Local Government Act, so far as slaughterhouses are concerned in these small burghs, where administration is in the hands of the burgh authority and meat inspection in the hands of the County authority, make it difficult to organise and carry out the work satisfactorily.

The amount of imported Meat condemned for Bone Taint was 882 lbs. Forty-one 6-lb. tins, making a total of 246 lbs., of Corned Meat for Lanark Slaughterhouse were also condemned.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 29,558 lbs.; Organs, 34,752 lbs.

The following amounts for Biggar Slaughterhouse were also condemned :—Imported Meat ; Bone Taint ; and Corned Meat, seven 6-lb. tins, amounting to 42 lbs.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was, Meat, 10,599 lbs.; Organs, 12,146 lbs.

LANARK—

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—		Tuberculosis.		Other Diseases.			
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows ...	779	20	—	192	28	19	290
Heifers ...	290	3	—	14	9	7	120
Bulls ...	102	—	—	7	—	—	30
Bullocks ...	431	1	—	28	2	—	185
Calves ...	7,293	4	—	4	34	3	36
Sheep ...	7,073	—	—	—	33	13	911
Swine ...	19	—	—	—	1	2	20
Total ...	15,987	28	—	245	107	44	1,592

DISEASES.

ORGANS CONDEMNED.												Total.
	Tuberculosis.	Abscess.	Actinomycosis.	Pericarditis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis.	Mammitis.	Distomatosis.	John's Disease.		
Heads ...	72	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Tongues ...	71	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Lungs ...	201	16	—	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	240
Hearts ...	30	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Livers ...	16	229	—	—	—	—	501	—	289	—	—	1,035
Stomachs ...	5	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	60
Bowels ...	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	97
Kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	236	—	—	—	237
Uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plucks ...	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Total ...	454	304	6	11	17	6	501	236	289	71	—	1,895

BIGGAR—

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—

		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.			
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially		
Cows ...	214	1	1	91	11	10	10	
Heifers ...	80	—	—	8	1	—	2	
Bulls ...	39	—	—	7	—	1	1	
Bullocks ...	160	2	—	10	2	3	20	
Calves ...	80	—	—	—	11	—	11	
Sheep ...	33,308	—	—	—	33	30	358	
Swine ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	33,893	3	1	116	58	44	402	

	Tuber- culosis	Cirr- Abscess.	Disto- hosis.	Inflam- matosis.	Johne's Disease.	Mam- mitis.	Actino- mycosis	Putrifi- cation.	Total
heads ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
tongues ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
lungs ...	9	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	13
heart ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
livers ...	9	33	141	4	—	—	—	—	187
stomachs ...	—	19	—	—	17	43	—	—	79
bowels ...	1	21	—	—	4	49	—	—	75
kidneys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
udders ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
uteri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
feet ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
hocks ...	—	10	10	1	1	—	—	—	22
Total	34	83	151	5	27	92	8	2	402

General

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 2,973. Of these, 55 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, 1 of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 84 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 40 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 997 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 1,111 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examinations.

Of the 1,612 heifers slaughtered, 7 were totally condemned and 17 partially condemned. One congenital case of tuberculosis was reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who trace the seller through the market or other information supplied, and thereby find the mother of the calf.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Cysticercus Bovis.

This condition was observed during the early part of August. 17 cases were found and dealt with according to the Meat Regulations. About 1% of cattle slaughtered are affected.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, etc.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

The whole system of meat inspection is linked up with the County Bacteriological Laboratory, and, when necessary, histological and bacteriological work is carried out by the Bacteriologist.

The Abattoirs have been under the control of the Ministry of Food since 15th January, 1940. The Administrative Staff, although still acting for the Local Authority, act also for the Ministry of Food. Two companies also operate for the Ministry, namely, The South of Scotland Abattoirs, Ltd., as slaughtering contractors, and The South of Scotland Wholesale Meat Supply Association for the distribution of meat.

BUILDINGS.—Throughout the County there are still Five Public Slaughterhouses in constant use and these are sufficient to meet the requirements under the Food Control. Of the remaining Five Abattoirs, Stonehouse has been used by Stonehouse Hospital. Blantyre, Forth, Lesmahagow and Douglas are let with the usual safeguard that if they were required for use again the let would be terminated. Repairs and painter work, etc., have received the attention of the appropriate committee, and all requirements were attended to by the Works Department. The properties and equipment are consequently kept in good order, but at a very considerable cost. The premises at Baillieston have been taken over by the County Lighting Department.

Private Slaughterhouses.

Two licences were granted for the slaughter of sheep only, one for a private institution, and one under the Ministry of Food's export scheme.

By-laws for public and private abattoirs throughout the County would be helpful if issued, but no by-laws suitable to present circumstances have yet been adopted, although they have been prepared and under consideration many years ago.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows :—

Private slaughterhouses	...	...	12
Butcher's shops, vans, stores, etc.	...	...	2,490

In addition to the above, there are the observations by the Superintendent in each district, which in the past have not been recorded as visits.

Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Article 15.

One permit for meat stores was dealt with during the year.

Licences had to be obtained from the Bacon Development Board to slaughter pigs at Carluke and Strathaven Slaughterhouses under the Bacon Industries Act, 1938-1939, for the manufacture of bacon. Under the Bacon Development Board it is necessary that the Board should have control of the bacon from the source up to the manufacture of bacon, and Carluke and Strathaven are the only districts in which there is sufficient demand for a small factory.

COLD STORES.—There are 172 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 15 ; mechanical, 157. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged, but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections were made to cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

UNSOUND MEAT.—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owner's consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouse, fleshers' shops and farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 4,788 lbs. of Bone Taint, and 210 tins of Corned Meat, weight being 1,196 lbs. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 73,149 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 117,939 lbs. All condemned meat is the property of the Ministry of Food

Periodic visits were made to the Special Schools, advice given regarding the butchermeat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory, so far as the soundness of the meat was concerned. Supplies are similar to the ordinary meat ration allowances under Food Control.

Humane Slaughtering of Animals.

The various methods of humane slaughtering have received careful consideration from time to time, not only by the officials, but also by the County Council. The mechanical instruments have been adopted in all the slaughterhouses in the County since the beginning of the Slaughter of Animals' Act. During the war the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol has been in use for large and small animals.

The electric stunner is now in use at Carluke, Bellshill, Lar khal Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses for the slaughter of pigs and sheep, and has proved to be superior in efficiency to any other method yet experienced. It gives more satisfaction to the ham curer, the pork being perfectly bled and free from shot marks (capillary extravasation), as found in cases where the mechanical bolt pistol is used.

Foods and Drug

Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer—WM. J. IRONS.

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark, and the manner in which the samples were procured, etc.

District.	Inspections made.	Samples procured.			Total.	Analysed.	
		Formal.	Informal.	Received privately.		Public Analyst.	Chemical Laboratory
County Area ...	3,543	84	1,001	1	1,086	84	1,002
Burgh of Biggar	29	5	18	—	23	5	18
Burgh of Lanark	36	7	20	—	27	7	20
Total ...	3,608	96	1,039	1	1,136	96	1,040

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and received, the number analysed, and the number found deficient :—

Article.	Procured.	Analysed.	Deficient or Adulterated.
Sweet Milk	544	544	72
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	3	3	—
Milk Powder	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	202	202	—
Chocolate Coated Ice-Cream	2	2	—
Ice Lollipops	1	1	—
Chocolate Coating	2	2	—
Whisky	36	36	3
Mince	185	185	16
Sausages	121	121	10
Beef Paste	1	1	—
Meat Paste	3	3	—
Potted Meat	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—
Fish and Vegetable Puree ...	1	1	—
Salad Cream	4	4	—
Salad Dressing	1	1	—
Vinegar	2	2	—
Sauce	2	2	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Saxa White Pepper	1	1	—
Black Pepper	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	2	2	—
Barley	1	1	—
Semolina	1	1	—
Dates	1	1	—
Coffee Essence	1	1	—
Essence of Coffee and Chicory	2	2	—
Drugs	10	10	4
	1,136	1,136	105

Eight of the deficient samples were taken formally and 97 informally. With regard to the formal non-genuine samples, informations were

lodged with the County Clerk regarding six. The other two were taken at the request of the City of Edinburgh and the results sent to them. The vendors from whom the informal samples were procured were kept under observation, and formal samples taken.

The following table shows the formal non-genuine samples dealt with during the year and the action taken in each case :—

Registered Number.	Article.	Date Purchased.	Action taken.
2	Sweet Milk	15th Feb., 1949	Taken at request of City of Edinburgh.
3	Do.	15th Feb., 1949	Taken at request of City of Edinburgh.
15	do.	4th May, 1949	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
32	Mince	17th June, 1949	Pled guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court, 26th July, 1949. Fined £2.
39	Slicing Sausage	5th Aug., 1949	Pled guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court, 9th Sept., 1949. Fined £3.
42	Mince	11th Aug., 1949	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court, 16th Sept., 1949. Fined £3.
46	Whisky	18th Aug., 1949	Pled guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court, 4th Oct., 1949. Fined £5, plus £1 8s. 6d. expenses.
83	Sausage	17th Nov., 1949	Pending.

The following tables show the samples of sweet milk analysed during the year classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat which they contained, and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors, viz., producer-wholesalers, producer-retailers and retailers :—

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT.
PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—3 PER CENT.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES.						
Milk Fat Percentage.			Producer- Wholesalers.	Producer- Retailers.	Retailers.	Total.
·51	...	...	1	—	—	1
1·5	...	...	1	—	—	1
2·0	...	...	—	1	—	1
2·3	...	...	—	2	—	2
2·5	...	...	1	3	—	4
2·6	...	...	3	3	—	6
2·7	...	...	1	4	—	5
2·8	...	...	5	2	—	7
2·9	...	...	5	8	—	13
3·0	...	...	8	8	—	16
3·1	...	...	16	10	—	26
3·2	...	...	25	10	—	35
3·3	...	...	42	20	—	62
3·4	...	...	29	15	—	44
3·5	...	...	32	20	1	53
3·6	...	...	35	13	1	49
3·7	...	...	36	17	1	54
3·8	...	...	23	13	2	38
3·9	...	...	26	6	1	33
4·0	...	...	15	11	—	26
4·1	...	...	10	9	1	20
4·2	...	...	9	3	—	12
4·3	...	...	3	2	—	5
4·4	...	...	9	2	—	11
4·5	...	...	1	1	—	2
4·6	...	...	2	—	—	2
4·7	...	...	—	1	—	1
4·8	...	...	3	5	—	8
4·9	...	...	1	—	—	1
5·0	...	...	1	—	—	1
5·3	...	...	1	1	—	2
5·4	...	...	—	1	—	1
5·7	...	...	1	—	—	1
10·6	...	...	—	1	—	1
			345	192	7	544

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK SOLIDS
OTHER THAN MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—8·5 PER CENT.

Non-Fatty Solids Percentage.	NUMBER OF SAMPLES.			
	Producer- Wholesalers.	Producer- Retailers.	Retailers.	Total.
7·0	—	1	—	1
7·3	1	—	—	1
7·5	1	—	—	1
7·8	—	1	—	1
8·0	1	—	—	1
8·1	2	4	—	6
8·2	1	—	—	1
8·3	5	7	—	12
8·4	11	9	—	20
8·5	17	18	—	35
8·6	39	32	—	71
8·7	55	23	2	80
8·8	74	31	2	107
8·9	59	26	1	86
9·0	42	20	2	64
9·1	24	11	—	35
9·2	12	4	—	16
9·3	—	4	—	4
9·4	1	—	—	1
9·5	—	1	—	1
	345	192	7	544

SWEET MILK.—544 formal and informal samples were procured and 72 were found to be deficient. The procedure recorded in previous years' Annual Report was adhered to during the present year with satisfactory results. Samples Nos. 2 and 3 were taken officially on the request of the City of Edinburgh Sanitary Department. The milk from the producers concerned is produced in the County of Lanark but is wholesaled by an Edinburgh distributor. The City of Edinburgh officials having taken a sample on delivery at the distributor's premises which had proved to be deficient in butter-fat requested this

department to sample the milk at the farm immediately after production. The evening and morning milkings were supervised and composite samples were taken, the results of which were sent to the City of Edinburgh.

Sample No. 15 was milk sold in the County by a producer-retailer farming in the upper Ward District. The deficiency in milk fat amounted to 4·3 per cent., and as it was so small a cautionary letter was sent by the County Clerk advising the farmer that no legal proceedings would be instituted in this instance but if a further deficiency was detected legal proceedings would be immediately instituted.

ICE-CREAM.—During the year 202 samples of ice-cream were purchased from vendors throughout the County. The majority of these were submitted for both bacteriological and chemical examination, although towards the end of the year the bacteriologist declined to examine any further samples owing to pressure of work and shortage of staff. Inspections to premises where ice-cream is being manufactured, stored and sold continue to be made and the owners of such premises now look forward to the visit of the Local Authority's official. Generally speaking the advice given has been accepted and acted upon and there is no doubt a considerable improvement in the commodity being produced and sold has been effected.

BUTTER.—Although still in short supply there were indications towards the end of the year that a slightly increased allocation was being made to the various shops. As in former years attention has been given to the proper separation of margarine from butter and the proper wrapping insisted on.

WHISKY.—Of the 36 samples procured during the year 3 were found to be deficient. In only one instance, however, was it thought advisable to institute legal proceedings and the publican was fined £5, plus £1 8s. 6d. expenses. In the other two instances further samples obtained were found to be genuine.

MARGARINE.—The proper labelling and wrapping of this commodity continued to receive attention during routine inspection. As with butter towards the end of the year there appeared to be additional supplies available in all the shops.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS (SCOTLAND).—Supervision and sampling of all designated milks being delivered to distributors' premises throughout the County continue to be carried out by this

department. 835 samples were procured, the majority of which were examined bacteriologically and chemically. Towards the end of the year owing to pressure of work and shortage of staff the bacteriologist found it impossible to examine a number of the samples procured. As formerly, any sample obtained which failed to comply with the required standard was notified to the milk officers so that they might visit and advise the offending producer. The number of pasteurised milk licences in the County has been increased to seven during the year while several other distributors are in course of installing the necessary pasteurising equipment. As formerly, fortnightly sampling and inspection are carried out at each of these depots and the results communicated every month to the Department of Health in Edinburgh. The results obtained are generally speaking satisfactory.

CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—8 samples were procured from producers on delivery to the various distributors in the County area. Regular and systematic sampling of all producers' milk on delivery to the various distributors in the County area was carried out throughout the year. The majority of these samples are shown in the Food and Drugs section in the table given with samples procured under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. In addition 173 samples were procured from various schools throughout the County during the year. Owing to pressure of work in the Bacteriological Laboratory an arrangement was made to eliminate duplication of certain samples submitted for examination. Whereas formerly samples were procured at various schools throughout the County the arrangement now is that only two schools, preferably at the beginning and end of a particular delivery from any distributor, should be taken. This has naturally meant a decrease in the number of samples procured.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.—306 samples of mince and sausage have been procured during the year for examination for the presence of preservative. In 16 samples of mince and 10 samples of sausage it was found that excessive amounts of preservative had been used. In all but three instances the vendors concerned were notified and cautioned while repeat samples from them were found on examination to comply with the regulations. In three instances legal proceedings were instituted and the vendors were fined two in £3 and one in £2. In every case the vendors concerned are being kept under close observation.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The requirements of the above Act continue to receive attention during routine visits to shops.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

At routine inspections to farms opportunity was taken on twelve occasions to inspect supplies of fertilisers and feeding stuffs. No farmer lodged any complaint throughout the year and as there was no assistant available at the time fertilisers were being used by the farmers it was not possible to obtain any official samples.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

Work under the above Acts has been carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspector on similar lines to previous years. Opportunity was taken during the year to have a complete resurvey of all shops throughout the County with a view to the compilation of a new shops register. It was found that many of the Statutory Notices previously issued had either been lost or become badly defaced. These were renewed at the usual charges. A marked increase in the amount of street trading has been observed throughout the year due in large measure to the non-existence of shops in housing schemes.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC., AND
CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1949.

Inspections to localities	116
Visits to shops, etc.	1,594

CONTRAVENTIONS :—

Failure to close: Weekly Half-Holiday and under	
Closing Orders	—
Sale of non-exempted goods	—
Street Trading	—
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	—
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under 18	
years more than 48 hours per week	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act	63
	—
	63
	—

Chemical Laboratory.

A. C. WILSON, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

The number of specimens and samples examined during the year amounted to 9,020.

River Pollution.

There were 1,535 samples of which 159 were examined for evidence of sewage pollution and 207 for trade waste impurities.

Samples were received from the following sources :—

<i>Source.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Streams	1,231
Coal Washers	102
Paper Works	57
Ammonia, etc., Works	8
Print Dye Works	4
Sewage Works Outfalls	97
Mine Waters	23
Miscellaneous	13

Water Supplies.

Of the 311 samples received 269 were from public supplies and 42 from private sources.

WATER WORKS.—Camps Reservoir, 50 ; Daer, 5 ; Cambuslang Tank, 2 ; Carluke Filters, 2 ; Lintmill Reservoir, 2 ; Dura Springs, 2.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES TO BURGHS.—Lanark, 1 ; Biggar, 3.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.—St. Bride's Chapel, 2 ; Netherholm Farm, 2 ; Caldergreen Farm, Holiday Hut, Paddling Pond, West Cairnduff, Laigh Cairnduff and North Brownhill Farm, all of Strathaven ; Howgate Farm, 2 ; Newside Farm and Woodlands Farm, all of Carmichael ; Avon Mill Cottage, 2 ; and Torhead Farm, both of Hamilton. Shawhead and Hosenett Farms, Sandford ; Andershaw, Douglas, 5 ; Wester Moffat, Airdrie, 3 ; Spoutscross Farm, Newmains, 2 ; Todhole Farm, Dunsyre ; Greenblair Farm, Auchentibber ; Viewfield Farm, Cobbinshaw ; Crowhills, by Quarter ; Normangill, Crawford ; West Fieldhead Farm, East Kilbride ; Wintermuir Farm, Biggar ; Woodend Farm, Lamington ; Cocklaw Farm, Elsrickle ; Redlees Cottages, Newton ; Cobblehaugh Farm, Lanark ; Greenshields Farm, Carnwath ; and Birniehall, Carluke.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year 70 formal, 1,973 informal and 4 private samples were received, a total of 2,047 samples.

The privately received samples consisted of sweet milk, 2 ; sweet fat, 1 ; and lemonade, 1. One sweet milk and the sample of lemonade were adulterated or gave rise to irregularity.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Article.	Number Examined.	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.
Sweet Milk	23	7
Whisky	24	1
Mince	15	2
Slice Sausage	4	1
Link Sausage	4	—

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Sweet Milk	512	68
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	702	9
Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milk	192	—
Certified Milk	2	—
Standard Milk	7	—
Ice-Cream	156	—
Chocolate Coated Ice-Cream ...	1	—
Mince	137	21
Sliced Sausage	63	9
Link Sausage	32	1
Whisky	4	2
Tincture of Iodine	3	2
Phenolated Iodine	1	1
Aspirin	2	1

and Coffee and Chicory Extract, 3 ; Boracic Ointment, 3 ; Pepper, 2 ; Vinegar, 2 ; Sauce, 2. One sample each of following :—Barley Flour ; S.R. Flour ; Salad Cream, Salad Dressing, Ground Ginger, Beef Paste, Potted Meat, Mustard, Oil of Wintergreen, Dates, Iced Lollipop, Semolina, Milk Powder.

The following Table gives the monthly variation in the milk fat and milk solids not fat of the milks received in this laboratory.

A — Samples obtained at farms.

B — Graded Milks obtained at shops and creameries.

C — School Milks.

D — Ordinary Milk obtained under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

	A		B		C		D	
Jan. ...	4.03	8.90	3.58	8.86	3.68	8.89	3.78	8.86
Feb. ...	3.88	8.84	3.62	8.91	3.55	8.91	3.81	8.99
Mar. ...	4.02	8.86	3.62	8.84	3.60	8.85	3.61	8.88
April ...	4.05	8.77	3.59	8.72	3.46	8.85	3.49	8.77
May ...	3.95	8.80	3.57	8.89	3.59	8.93	3.53	8.88
June ...	4.07	8.85	3.52	8.86	3.55	8.89	3.59	8.93
July ...	3.78	8.73	3.63	8.77	No Samples		3.41	8.78
Aug. ...	4.18	8.71	3.81	8.72	3.85	8.75	3.70	8.77
Sept. ...	4.23	8.80	3.76	8.83	3.72	8.87	3.73	8.78
Oct. ...	4.26	8.84	3.99	8.88	3.95	8.88	3.89	8.86
Nov. ...	4.24	8.87	3.89	8.90	3.77	8.89	3.72	8.82
Dec. ...	4.25	8.98	3.76	8.91	3.73	8.98	3.78	8.84
Average	4.06	8.83	3.73	8.75	3.67	8.89	3.65	8.84

Sample of Milks of Hygienic Quality taken by Milk Officers.

1,561 samples were examined.

Certified ...	...	...	...	...	134
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	960
Standard ...	...	...	...	...	99
Ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	368

15 of these samples were deficient in milk fat and 45 in milk solids other than milk fat.

School Milks.

178 samples were examined and all were genuine.

Milk Examination—Phosphatase Test.

359 samples have been examined and of these 7 were grossly undertreated or contained an appreciable quantity of raw milk.

Methylene Blue Test.

2,222 samples were examined by this test and 581 did not conform.

Resazurin Test.

560 samples were examined by this test and 98 were unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples.

16 samples were received from the Chief Constable, 6 were examined under the Motor Spirit (Regulations) Act, 1948, and 5 were shown to be commercial petrol.

Samples were also received from Airdrie ; Coatbridge ; Weights and Measures Department ; School Meals Service ; Housing Repairs ; Sanitary Department ; and Procurator Fiscal.

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION.

SENIOR INSPECTOR—ALEX. O. JENNINGS.

The inspection work done during the year 1949 is summarised in the following Table.

SOURCES OF POLLUTION.—INSPECTION AND POLLUTIONS DETECTED.

Nature.	SOURCES LIABLE TO POLLUTE.				POLLUTIONS DETECTED.	
	Number Number			Samples Taken.	Number of Sources.	Number Detected
	Number	In- spectd.	of In- spections.			
Coal Dross Washers ...	31	31	251	102	24	148
Ammonia, etc., Works	12	12	95	8	7	30
Paper Mills	4	4	76	57	4	31*
Print, Dye Works, etc.	3	3	24	4	—	—
Sewage Works and Out- falls	—	73	313	97	27	41
Streams, etc.	—	167	2,158	1,231	—	—
Mine Waters	—	15	56	23	3	3
Miscellaneous	13	13	89	13	10	28
Total ...	—	318	3,062	1,535	75	281

* Samples containing appreciably more than 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids.

